The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Pierre Sebastian Laurentine, the French author, is dead.

—They say Christiancy was conquered in just three weeks.

—The Senate put in a pretty full day on the Centennial bill yesterday.

—Mr. Blaine will deliver his financial speech in Congress to-day.

—The House Committee has only six hundred rebel war claims on file.

—For a defeated army the Carlists exhibit an unhealthy amount of activity.

—They are having a spirited time over spirituous matters at New Orleans.

—Five of the jury in the Babcock case are Democrats and seven are Republicans.

—P. C. Ryan, a prominent merchant of Zanesville, O., has made an assignment.

—Baltimore talks of laying away a million and a half of dollars in a new Court House.

—Bismarck spoke a little piece on secret societies in the German *Reichstag* yesterday.

—Already candidates for Superintendent of the Reform School are beginning to crop out.

—Weston is walking in England now; he walked away from the English champion yesterday.

—A convention of general railroad ticket agents of America is holding its session in Louisville.

—Senator McCreery wants a regular old fashioned celebration of the "Fourth" in this Centennial year.

—Judge Porter, who figured in the Beecher trial, is regarded as the heavy weight among Babcock's lawyers.

—The German Imperial Government has succeeded at last in securing control of the Prussian railways.

—The Senate at Harrisburg has signified its desire to adjourn on March 23d, provided the House is willing.

—Roumania has practically said to the Porte—"you can't protect us, therefore you can have no tribute."

—The Attorney General of Ohio has decided that the taxing of dogs is not unconstitutional or revenue-uniformity.

—The Ohio Senate has passed a bill to allow Cincinnati to issue $1,000,000 of bonds to complete the Southern Railroad.

—The First Congregational church of Terre Haute, Ind., has accepted the invitation to the Plymouth church advisory council.

—The hearts of our Legislators were filled with joy yesterday. That bill was passed, and they see their way clear to the bar now.

—President Grant's testimony after all is to be taken in the Babcock case, and satisfactory arrangements were made accordingly yesterday.

—The House at Washington yesterday passed the bill donating condemned cannon to the Allegheny county Ladies Monument Association.

—It is figured down, that the change of a couple of votes either way will change the result when the final vote is reached on Pinchback's case.

—The expenses of the Internal Revenue office now amount to about $5,000,000 annually, but it is thought they have been brought down as fine as is consistent with public interest.

—They propose to pay chaplains for the Legislature hereafter. The Dominies, if the act is passed, will get their hands into the public Treasury deep enough to draw out $300 each annually.

—At a conference of Liberal members of the Hungarian Diet it was unanimously agreed to support a bill for the erection of a national monument to the deceased statesman, M. Deak.

—The very slightest scratch of the Democratic epidermis reveals the tough cuticle of the old Rebel beneath; the lightest tread on a Democratic corn is followed by the old Rebel yell.—*Globe-Democrat.*

—The Legislative Council of Montana has passed a resolution granting $3,500,000 to aid in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad west from Bismarck to Shields river, the westernmost tributary of the Yellowstone.

—Mr. Cox's Currency Committee is reported to be in difficulty. The Democratic members feel the necessity of adopting something that will serve as a policy to "go before the country" with. Their only way will be to prepare several policies and "go before the country" in sections.

—The contest for the Mayoralty of St. Louis, which has been before the city council for the past month, terminated at 6 o'clock last evening by a vote of ten for Jas. H. Britton, the present Mayor, and sixteen for Henry Overstolz, the contestant. Mr. Overstolz was installed at 9:30, and made an address to the council.

—The bill repealing the Bankrupt act, as it passed the House, provides for a repeal of the act subject only to these conditions: That all suits and proceedings now pending in the courts of the United States, wherein an adjudication in bankruptcy has been made, shall be proceeded with and governed by the provisions of the existing laws, which are hereby continued in force only for the purpose of closing up suits and proceedings now pending. It is fixed to take effect January 1, 1877.

—Among the schemes which Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi, announced as demanding recognition and aid from Congress is that of making the United States assume charge of the levees of the Mississippi river. The magnitude of this scheme may be imagined from the proposition pending to appropriate about three millions of dollars for temporary relief of the States of Mississippi, Louisiana and Missouri. This is to be a mere beginning, for the committee proposes a general plan for the reclamation of all the alluvial lands of the Mississippi basin to be carried out by national appropriations.

—Congratulations are exchanging among the judgment claimants under the Geneva award for damages by the Confederate privateers fitted out in England during the rebellion. The $15,500,000 bill has passed Congress, and now awaits the signature of President Grant. The whole amount of these judgments, with interest, amounts to $6,244,000. They will require the Secretary of State to sell about $5,300,000 of the new five per cents to place in the Treasury the required sum in currency. The Geneva award, $15,500,000, was paid by the British Government in gross in gold coin, in September, 1873, to the Secretary of State, who then invested the amount in the new five per cents, and has re-invested the quarterly interest since that time in the same stock. The greater portion of the award goes to New England and a large sum to New York. The Panama Railroad Company is understood to have a claim for $100,000.

—A bill is being considered by the House Committee on Military Affairs appropriating $15,000 to complete the Antietam National Cemetery. The Antietam Association is composed of sixteen Northern States whose soldiers fell at the battle of Antietam, and whose Legislatures have appropriated a sum aggregating about $90,000 to purchase the Antietam battle field and dedicate it as a national cemetery. The money appropriated by the States has been expended in purchasing ten acres of ground, inclosing the same with a stone wall, building a lodge, removing and burying 5,000 bodies, and in adorning the grounds. Fifteen thousand dollars are required to complete the work, and this amount Congress is asked to appropriate. When complete, the Trustees propose to transfer the cemetery to the United States, that it may be placed upon the same footing with other national cemeteries.

LATEST RIVER NEWS.

VICKSBURG, February 9, 1876.

Down—Maude, 11 A. M.; Tolle, 4 P. M.; Church, 8 P. M.

NEW ORLEANS, February 9, 1876.

Clear and pleasant. Arrived—Pargoud, Greenville. Departed — Ouachita Belle, Ouachita river.

LITTLE ROCK, February 9, 1876.

Clear and warm. River falling; 7 feet 10 inches. Arrived—Clarksville, New Orleans; Ella Hughes, Ft. Smith; Rosa Miller, Pine Bluff.

NAHSVILLE, February 9, 1876.

River 12 feet on shoals; falling. Arrived—B. A. Cooke, Pt. Isabel; Lookout, Kanawha Salt Mines. Departed—Hillman, Cairo; Shipper's Own, Pt. Isabel.

CAIRO, February 9, 1876.

Arrived—Bermuda, Nashville, 6 P. M. Departed—Cherokee, New Orleans, 2 P. M.; Belle Memphis, St. Louis, 3. River 43 feet 7 inches; falling. Cloudy; mercury 60.

LOUISVILLE, February 9, 1875.

Warm and cloudy. Arrived—Liberty, St. Louis. Departed—Liberty, Pittsburgh. River falling; 11 feet 10 inches in canal and 9 feet 10 inches on falls.

ST. LOUIS, February 9, 1876.

Arrived—Glencoe and Atlantic and barges, New Orleans. Departed—John L. Rhodes, Pittsburgh; Grand Tower, Memphis. River risen 8 inches. Clear and very warm.

CINCINNATI, February 9, 1876.

River 28 feet; rising. Cloudy, rainy and mild. Arrived—U. P. Schenck, New Orleans. Departed — Glasgow, Evansville; Andy Baum, Memphis; Susie Silver, New Orleans.

EVANSVILLE, February 9, 1876.

Cloudy; rain till noon; prospects of more to-night; windy; mercury 51 to 57; barometer 29. River 35 8-10 feet; falling fast. Up—Nashville, midnight; Pat Cleburne, 6 A. M.; Louisville, 10; Geo. Roberts, 2 P. M. Down—Morning Star, 2:30 P. M.; Red Cloud, 4. Business very dull.

MEMPHIS, February 9, 1876.

River still rising slowly; it now stands 33 feet 9 inches, or within 3 inches of the danger line; 19 inches below the extreme high water mark. Warm and showery. Arrived—Mary Belle, New Orleans. Departed—Garrett and barges, Ohio River; Arlington, Cincinnati, latter late last night.

FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

Weston Beats England's Champion Walker.

Address of M. Rouher to His Constituents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Austrian Note.

LONDON, February 9.—In his speech in the House of Commons last evening, Disraeli made the following important announcement: Before we agreed to support the Austrian note it had been intimated to us in an unmistakable manner that it was the Porte's desire, however much it objected to the note, that England should not stand aloof.

America Ahead in a Walking Match.

LONDON, February 9.—Weston defeated Perkins, the English champion, in a walk for a fifty pounds cup. The match was for the greatest number of miles in twenty-four hours. Perkins made sixty-five miles in fifteen hours and stopped.

Unfounded Rumors.

LONDON, February 9.—Telegrams from Vienna declare the dispatch to the effect that the Consuls at Mostar had received instructions to negotiate with the insurgents on the basis of Count Andrassy's proposals to be untrue.

The story that a quantity of gunpowder had been discovered among the coal of a steamer at Antwerp is pronounced untrue.

The Suez Canal Purchase.

LONDON, February 9.—The official correspondence relative to the purchase by Great Britain of the Khedive's shares in the Suez Canal is made public to-day. The details of the commencement and objects of the transaction correspond with the explanations made by Disraeli in the House of Commons last night.

FRANCE.

M. Renault's Successor.

PARIS, February 9.—Deputy Voisin has been appointed Prefect of Police in place of M. Renault, resigned. The Republican, M. Valentin, recently wrote a letter supporting M. Renault as a candidate for the Chamber of Deputies. Minister Buffet thereupon imperatively summoned Renault to disavow such a thing. This was the cause of the Prefect's resignation.

Address of Rouher.

M. Rouher has issued an address to the electors of the arrondissement of Riom, in the department of Puy de Dome. He claims fidelity to the Imperial family as the greatest honor, and declares he has absolute confidence that if the people are consulted the Empire will be re-established.

GERMANY.

The Penal Code.

BERLIN, February 9.—In the Reichstag today the bill amending the penal code came up for third reading. The debate was on the clauses which were recently rejected imposing penalties on members of secret societies and to prevent the inciting of hostilities between different classes and the attacking of national institutions. Prince Bismarck participated in the debate, and urged the reinsertion of the clauses which had been thrown out.

No action was reached on the bill.

EGYPT.

A Government Loan.

CAIRO, February 9.—The Anglo-Egyptian Bank has contracted to advance $10,000,000 to Egypt on the security of her crops, and also a loan of $70,000,000 to meet the Egyptian fleating debt and other charges.

SPAIN.

The Carlists Rallying.

HENDAYE, February 9.—The Carlists have assumed the offensive against the Alfonsists' position at Oyarzun.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

(FIRST SESSION.)

WASHINGTON, February 9, 1876.

SENATE.

Texas Pacific Railroad.

Mr. WALLACE presented fifty petitions of five thousand citizens of Pennsylvania in favor of aid to the Texas Pacific Railroad. Referred.

Monument at Pittsburgh.

Mr. RANDOLPH, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably on the House bill donating condemned cannon and cannon balls to the Ladie's Monument Association of Allegheny county, Pa. Passed.

Improvement of River Navigation.

Mr. MERRIMON (N. C.) submitted a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to furnish the Senate with a report and accompanying maps, diagrams and estimates made in pursuance of the act of March 3d, 1875, directing a survey of the line of the Nuse river to connect it with Cape Fear river, and to connect the waters of the harbor of Norfolk, Va., with those of Cape Fear river at or near Wilmington, N. C. Agreed to.

Centennial Appropriation.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Senate proceeded with the consideration of the House Centennial bill appropriating $1,500,000.

Mr. MORRILL spoke at length in favor of the bill, and said the Centennial Exhibition had become a National question upon which Congress could not turn its back. The honor of the nation was involved in its success.

Mr. EDMUNDS gave notice that he would offer an amendment requiring the Centennial Commissioners and Board of Finance to file with the Secretary of the Treasury the acceptance of the provisions of the bill before receiving the money.

Mr. MCCREERY offered the following as a substitute for the bill: That it be recommended to the people of the United States to assemble on the 4th of July next in such numbers and manner as may be convenient in their respective cities, towns, villages, neighborhoods, or wherever they may be, publicly to testify their joy at the one hundredth return of that auspicious day by suitable eulogies and discourses, or by public prayers, and such religious exercises and ceremonies as may be appropriate to the occasion and sanctioned by their own conscience."

Mr. MCCREERY said the bill and his substitute were widely different, but they sought to reach the same end.

The question being on the amendment of Mr. Edmunds, it was rejected by a rising vote—yeas 12, nays 31.

The question then recurred on the substitute of Mr. McCreery, and it was rejected—yeas 12, nays 45.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to strike out the preamble. Rejected by a rising vote—yeas 18, nays 34.

Mr. EATON moved to amend the clause in regard to the return of the appropriation by inserting the words, "To the stockholders on their capital stock," so that it would read: "The appropriation herein before made shall be paid in full into the Treasury of the United States before any dividend to stockholders on their capital stock or percentage of profits shall be paid to holders of said stock," &c. Rejected.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation.

After disposing of some minor business the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Consular and Diplomatic appropriation bill, and was addressed by Mr. SPRINGER (Illinois) in defense of the economic features of the bill.

In a brief discussion as to the course of the debate it was understood that Mr. Blaine would address the House to-morrow, promising to keep as near to the merits of the bill as Messrs. Cox and Kelley had done, and that the general debate would come to a close to-morrow.

The committee rose and the House adjourned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, February 9, 1876.

Fraudulent Contracts.

The House Committee on Postoffices and Postroads to-day continued the examination of Holbrook, special agent of the department, who gave testimony showing collusions of contractors with clerks for the purpose of procuring contracts.

Improper Lobbying.

The sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee had before them to-day the question of the procurement of the charter of the late Trans-continental Railway Company. Col. Bowman, of Kentucky, testified that he had knowledge of improper means to influence legislation.

Marine News.

LONDON, February 9.—The steamships Bolivia, Spain and America, from New York, and Siberia, from Boston, have arrived out.

"MARIA," observed Mr. Halcomb, as he was putting on his clothes, "there ain't no patch on them breeches yet." "I can't fix it now, no way; I'm too busy." "Well, give me the patch then, an' I'll carry it round with me. I don't want people to think I can't afford the cloth."

"CROOKED" WHISKY.

The Trial of Gen. Babcock—President Grant Not to be Summoned as a Witness, but to be Examined in Washington.

ST. LOUIS, February 9.—Acting under the advice of the Court given just before adjournment last night, the Government counsel in the Babcock trial to-day passed over the conspiracy in 1871 and 1872, and produced testimony to show the existence of operations of the whisky ring from 1873 to 1874. No direct evidence was brought out against General Babcock, the testimony being general in character, and tending to show who were in the conspiracy and the extent of it.

Joseph M. Fitzroy was put on the stand at the opening of the morning session and kept there an hour and a-half. Fitzroy was Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, and after the departure of Megrew, in November, 1872, became the active business man of the ring. The examination proceeded with only occasional technical objections from the defense, and very little of the testimony was ruled out. Fitzroy was asked if he knew the defendant, and said: I met General Babcock once last September; it was at the Lindell Hotel in this city. William O. Avery introduced me to him; the President was at the hotel; it was on the occasion of a visit to this city by the President and General Babcock; had not seen General Babcock before that time; I was then under indictment for complicity in these frauds.

On cross-examination Fitzroy said of this meeting with Babcock: It was simply an introduction; there was no conversation; I was standing near the elevator when General Babcock came up, and Mr. Avery introduced us.

After Mr. Fitzroy, John F. Siedentopf, the foreman at Ulrici's distillery, was put on the stand. His testimony related to the early operations of the distillery of which he was foreman and manager, the manner in which crooked whisky was made and disposed of, the amounts of money paid to revenue officers, &c.

Rudolph W. Ulrici then took the stand. He said his foreman, Siedentopf, had given a good account of their operations, and added some testimony about raising money to buy off revenue agents who came here and found irregularities.

There was nothing in either Ulrici's or Siedentopf's evidence that has not been published several times, and it was repeated mainly to show the existence of a conspiracy. This can also be said of Fitzroy's testimony.

Just previous to the adjournment of the morning session Mr. Storrs stated that the defense had intended to have the personal attendance of President Grant as a witness, but as the case now stands he thought this would not be necessary, particularly as the exigencies of public affairs require his attendance at Washington. He then proposed to the counsel for the prosecution that they should meet with the counsel for the defense and agree on questions and cross-questions to be put to the President, and that the examination should be made before the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Col. Dyer said he had no particular objection to such an arrangement if it should appear, after examining the interrogatories of the defense, that the Government could be as well served in this way as by the personal presence of the President.

Mr. Storrs stated that they had their questions written out, and asked the Court to prolong the noon session till 3 P. M. to give the counsel for the Government time to prepare their cross-questions. This the Court agreed to and adjourned to 3 P. M.

On the re-assembling of the court District Attorney Dyer stated that the counsel for the Government had met the counsel for the defense regarding the questions to be sent on to Washington, but they had not time to prepare their counter-interrogatories. He therefore asked the court to adjourn until to-morrow morning to afford both sides an opportunity to properly arrange their questions and cross-questions, and that the counsel may leave to-night for Washington and arrive there in time to have the deposition taken on Saturday. Judge Porter joined in this request for an adjournment.

Judge Dillon stated that the Court recognized the force of the suggestion of the counsel as to the expediency of the President absenting himself from Washington at this time, and as the proposed arrangements would probably save time, the Court was ordered adjourned till to-morrow morning.

Gen. Babcock.

(From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The General is a man under the middle heighth, probably not more than five feet seven. His blue eyes shine from a ruddy, handsome countenance, which, itself, bespeaks the good-will of all who behold it. His hair is dark, and a reddish military moustache and goatee adorn his lips and chin. The main characteristics of his face are an expression of pleasant good nature, combined with great mental force and individuality. The only weakness he shows is in a certain nervousness as he passes his marvelously white hand over his lip, the slender fingers slightly quivering the while. But this, no doubt, arises from the effect of tremendous consequences of the accusation to which he has to answer. A gentle, refined nature like his could not fail to evince this much of emotion under such circumstances, and the modesty of the man was shown when the reporter sought to gain particulars of his career as a soldier of the Republic. In fact, these queries were only answered at all in a general outline, and then only through the intervention of one of his counsel.

The first time that General Babcock came into prominent notice was when, as Chief Engineer of the Ninth Army Corps, he followed his command to Vicksburg. At the siege of that city, he was given charge of the outer line of the attacking works, opposite General Jo. Johnston. General Grant visited these works a few days after their completion, and, being struck with the skill shown in their construction, asked for the officer who had raised them, and this led to the first meeting between Grant and Babcock. Soon afterwards, when Vicksburg fell, General Grant paid Colonel Babcock the special compliment of requesting his personal attendance at the ceremony of the surrender. When, later on, General Grant received his appointment as Lieutenant General, he telegraphed to New York, whither Colonel Babcock had gone on leave, to report forthwith at headquarters, and on the arrival of the latter gentleman at Nashville he was notified of his appointment as Chief Engineer on the staff of the new-made Lieutenant General. From this time onward the utmost confidence has been reposed in General Babcock by his staff, and when General Lee finally surrendered, it was to General Babcock that was deputed the delicate and humiliating task of meeting the fallen Confederate chieftain to arrange all the necessary preliminaries for that ceremony which crowned the victory of the Union armies.

A friendship, thus commenced on the field and ripened by mutual counsels in the face of mutual dangers, was continued after the war into civil life, and the President chose his trusted companion in arms for his Private Secretary, a post which he has filled ever since until the time of which, the trial of which is now pending. What the President thinks of the gentleman can best be shown in the following words, to which he gave utterance some ten days since:

"My confidence in General Babcock is unimpaired and undiminished. With the light before me to-day and my knowledge of the man, if the Government had any great work on hand requiring the services of a skillful and faithful man as engineer, I know of but one whom, as Executive, I would select in preference to General Babcock. The work he has done in this city (Washington) is proof, as far as can be, of the correctness of this estimate. Since his time as Acting Commissioner of Public Grounds and Buildings in Washington, members of Congress, in speaking of his work and the improvement of public grounds, have expressed great satisfaction, and have said to me: 'Now we can see where the public money goes.' There never has been a deficiency with General Babcock since his time as Acting Commissioner."

CENTENNIAL RAILWAY RATES.

Convention of General Railroad Ticket Agents to Discuss the Subject.

LOUISVILLE, February 9.—To-day's session of the General Railroad Ticket Agents' Convention was devoted chiefly to the consideration of the report of the committee on centennial rates. This committee recommends the basis of rates for the Centennial Exposition to be as follows:

First. Round trip tickets to New York, good for thirty days, may be sold from Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Crestline, Columbus, Cincinnati and points west thereof in the territory east of Omaha and at competitive points south of the Ohio river at a reduction of twenty-five per cent. from convention rates.

Second. Round trip tickets to Philadelphia, good for thirty days, may be sold from Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Crestline, Columbus, Cincinnati and points west thereof in the territory east of Omaha and at competitive points south of the Ohio river at one dollar less than round trip rates to New York.

Third. Round trip tickets to Philadelphia, via New York, good for thirty days, may be sold from Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Crestline, Columbus, Cincinnati and points west thereof in the territory east of Omaha and at competitive points south of the Ohio river at one dollar more than round trip rates to New York.

Fourth. From the territory east of Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Crestline, Columbus and Cincinnati, the basis of reduced rates and limit for round trip tickets shall be fixed by the grand trunk lines, and from competitive points between the trunk lines in said territory the rates to Philadelphia *via* New York shall be two dollars more than the rates to Philadelphia by direct or short line.

The convention adjourned after discussion, and will probably adopt the report at to-morrow's session.

SECOND EDITION

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

The Conference Report on the Finance Bill Adopted by the Senate.

HARRISBURG, February 9, 1876.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock, Lieutenant Governor Latta in the chair.

The Finance Bill.

Mr. STRANG, from the Committee of Conference on the part of the Senate on the bill diverting moneys from the Sinking Fund to the General Fund, moved that the report of the Committee of Conference be adopted.

The report was adopted by a vote of 38 yeas to 8 nays.

Reports of Committees.

An act to exempt persons who religiously observe the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath day from the penalties of the act of April 22, 1794.

An act to provide for changing the location of the principal offices of certain corporations.

A supplementary act regulating elections in the State.

An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of commercial companies, and also companies to receive and execute trusts.

An act to give two hundred dollars to each surviving volunteer soldier of Pennsylvania of the Mexican war, making an appropriation therefor, was reported negatively and recommitted on motion of Mr. BUSSEY.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. ALBRIGHT, a further supplement to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws of the Commonwealth approved March 31, 1860, defining and providing for the punishment of the offense of unlawfully obtaining a key or means of opening any bank vault, safe or depository.

An act requiring the statement of banks and banking companies made to the Auditor General to be published.

Public Printing.

Mr. CLARKE offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Printing be instructed to inquire into the cause of the delay in printing the Governor's message in the German and Welsh languages.

Final Adjournment.

Mr. WINSLOW reported a joint resolution for the adjournment of the Legislature on the 28th of March, with an amendment that the Legislature adjourn finally on April 6th.

Mr. ERMENTROUT amended so as to adjourn on March 23d, which was agreed to, and the resolution sent to the House for concurrence.

Bills Passed Finally.

Enabling assignees for the benefit of creditors to make sale of real estate encumbered by liens.

For promoting the qualifications of engineers of stationary engines and securing the safety of persons employed in and about the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania.

To abolish attorney fees on all judgments under one hundred dollars entered on warrants of attorney.

Relative to persons writing threatening letters.

The following bills were considered on

Second Reading.

To define and suppress vagrancy. Amended and laid over.

A supplement to the act approved April 29th, 1874, to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations, authorizing the formation of certain wharf companies and corporations for the encouragement and protection of trade and commerce. Amended and laid over.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at 10 o'clock.

A Small Vice.

The Sergeant-at-Arms, in compliance with a command of the Speaker, submitted a report with reference to the violation of rule 43, prohibiting tobacco smoking in the hall, which was read, and, on motion of Mr. IRWIN (Allegheny) referred to the Committee on Vice and Immorality.

Bills Read in Place.

Mr. WOLFE read in place a bill relative to the erection of piers in rivers.

Mr. LEACH, an act relating to certain mechanical associations.

Bills on Second Reading.

The House proceeded to consider bills on second reading, when the following were disposed of as stated:

An act authorizing appeals in cases of summary conviction and judgment in a suit for a penalty before a magistrate or court not of record. Passed. The bill provides that in all cases of summary conviction before a magistrate or court not of record the parties may within five days appeal to the Court of Quarter Sessions.

An act to regulate the publication of accounts and financial statements of school boards. Passed. The bill applies only to such counties or cities as have no separate school district.

An act to amend an act conferring upon Courts of Quarter Sessions power to annex the land of persons resident in one district to another district so as to allow the annexation of lands in a township or borough to a city containing less than ten thousand inhabitants. Passed.

An act to authorize the appointment of chaplains for the Senate and House of Representatives for each regular and adjourned annual session, and providing for their compensation. Passed. The bill fixes the compensation at three hundred dollars for each regular and adjourned session.

An act fixing the compensation of witnesses for the probate of wills. Passed.

A supplement to the act providing for the taxation of bank shares. Postponed for the present.

An act to provide for the equalization of taxes on machinery in the Commonwealth. Postponed for the present.

An act authorizing the payment of unexpended balances of county funds into the Treasury of the school fund in the districts in which such county funds were raised. Postponed indefinitely.

An act to amend the act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws of the Commonwealth. Passed.

An act in relation to appeals from the judgment of Justices of the Peace and Aldermen in the Commonwealth for wages for manual labor. Passed.

An act to repeal the act to fix the mileage and change the time for the meeting of Directors of the Poor of Huntingdon county. Passed.

An act to enable the Common Councils in cities of the third class to designate work on public improvements for vagrants and persons imprisoned for violations of city ordinances. Postponed for the present.

An act authorizing the used of unclaimed bodies of convicts and others for the promotion of the medical sciences. Passed.

An act to regulate the practice of dentistry, to protect the people against empiricism in relation thereto.

Pending consideration of this bill the House adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 9, 1876.

The Recent Fire.

The fire last night did its work thoroughly, and crowds of spectators gazed at the ruins to-day, only wondering that any part of the block had been saved. Where a great block of solid brick and iron buildings stood last night, is now a great chasm, in which lie in confused heaps piles of steaming bricks and fragments of bent and twisted girders, bounded by blackened walls, some of which are already tottering to their fall. The total loss is estimated by good judges at about $3,000,000, and the total insurance at $2,000,000. The bodies of David Mildew and David Clute, firemen, who were killed, were viewed by the Coroner's jury this morning.

The following is a corrected list of some of the heavy losers and their insurances by the great fire last night: Lesher, Whitman & Co., loss $600,000, insurance $450,000; Catlin, Brunderet & Co., loss $450,000, insurance $395,000; Hornthal, Whitehead & Co., loss $250,000, insurance $175,000; Powers, Gaston & Co., loss $160,000, insurance $150,000; Geo. E. Shortridge & Co., loss $150,000, insurance not stated. The loss on building 444 to 452 Broadway, owned by Edward Mathews, is $350,000. Wm. Smith & Co. lose only $25,000; insured. The total loss and insurance will not vary much from the estimates already given.

The Moody and Sankey Revival.

About 5,000 persons attended the Moody and Sankey revival meeting to-night. After prayer and singing, Mr. Moody announced that he would talk about the words "Courage and enthusiasm." It was time, he said, for Christians to have a little more enthusiasm. They had been quiet long enough, and now the time had arrived for them to go to work for Christ. He prayed God to give them strength and courage to bring men to Christ. Three thousand of the audience remained after the close of the services to attend the praying meeting.

Suspension of Coal Firms.

The *Evening Post* announces that the coal commission houses of E. A. Packer & Co., E. B. Ely & Co., and Bratean & Hartwell, all in Trinity building, 111 Broadway, and the extensive coal firm of R. Smith & Co., of New Haven, have suspended. The total liabilities involved are reported at nearly eight hundred thousand dollars. The large firm of E. A. Packer & Co. expect to pay in full and resume. They have made an assignment to Wm. T. Carter, the head of a Philadelphia firm, who are among their largest creditors.

BREVITIES.

····The appropriations for the current year it is said will exceed those of last year by a considerable sum.

····Daniel Williams' saloon, at Soho, was robbed on Tuesday night of $100 and sundry bottles of champagne.

····The Printing Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening and approved bills to the amount of $712.

····Trains on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. were delayed yesterday by a big slide at Jack's Run, just below Allegheny.

····The loss by the burning of the planing mill of Wm. Stoke, at Altoona, on Tuesday, was $12,000. He held insurance policies in the City and Pennsylvania companies, of Pittsburgh.

····All obstructions are to be cleared from the wharf, in Allegheny, including the frame building at the foot of Sandusky street. The ordinance fixing the rate of wharfage is also to be revised.

····It is the intention of the Fire Commissioners to apply to the Governor for the appointment of their Secretary as a Notary Public, so that he can administer oaths in investigations connected with the department.

····Early yesterday morning a burglar was discovered crawling along the roof of a house on Robinson street, east of Federal street, Allegheny. Officer Davis endeavored to arrest him, but he succeeded in escaping. He had opened the windows in the third story of Mrs. Miller's residence.

····A mysterious trunk is in the Union Depot baggage room. It is almost bran new, and apparently costly, yet it contains nothing but a quantity of waste cotton, used for cleaning engines, saturated with oil, and a car coupling bolt. The authorities think there is something more in it.

····Bessie Turner got off at a station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, where she was to lecture one night this week, and left her valise containing all her money, in the Pullman Palace car. Some vigorous telegraphing after the train reached the city restored the satchel and her peace of mind.

····The Allegheny Relief Society last month extended assistance to 579 families. They received $1,584.40 from a concert given for their benefit, $50 from a fair at the residence of Mrs. Holmes and $36.50 from John Dean, Treasurer of the Relief Fund. Their January bills amounted to $1,576 12.

····Charles Hirsch was arrested yesterday by the detectives for pawning a gold watch stolen a few days ago from Mrs. Weller, at No. 16 Carson street, South Side. He said he had pledged it and got six dollars, which he gave to the party who committed the theft. The officers are now on the alert for that other party.

····John Smith and Wm. Carney tried to pass over the Suspension bridge yesterday evening without paying their toll. Officer Hughey Boyle is not disposed to permit any such transgression of the rules and he accordingly arrested them. They were taken before the Mayor and fined, one five and the other three dollars.

····The circumstances connected with the arrest of John A. Finney, a Second avenue commission merchant, on a charge of swindling, is is probable have not yet died out of the public mind. He was taken to Ohio in December last, where, we believe, he has been confined ever since. His trial commences to-day at Elyria, in that State. He will be defended by Marshal Swartzwelder, who yesterday quit the Reform School investigation for that purpose.

····A family consisting of a man and wife and two children, who live on Sandusky street, near Ohio street, Allegheny, were found a few days ago to be almost starved to death for want of food. Their necessities were relieved by the Ladies Relief Society, and the attention of the Poor Board has been called to them. They are said to be very deserving. Anything left for them with Secretary McConnigle will be placed in their hands. Nearly all their furniture was sold to pay rent.

····About a month ago John Rodgers was arrested in Allegheny on suspicion of having stolen a lot of brooms, and Mayor Phillips sent him to Claremont for thirty days. After his imprisonment evidence was obtained fastening the crime upon him pretty clearly. His term of confinement expired yesterday. It was the intention of Chief Ross to arrest him the moment he was set at liberty and institute a suit for larceny against him. The Chief, however, permitted the time of Rodger's liberation to slip his memory. The latter was released and is now a free man, the result of negligence.

····There were three alarms of fire yesterday, but in every instance the cause was trivial. The alarm from box 146, at Nineteenth and Sidney streets, South Side, about four o'clock, was caused by a burning chimney at 1818 Sidney street. Another chimney at Grant street and Water avenue caused an alarm just after nine o'clock last night from box 27. About an hour later box 46, at Thirteenth and Pike streets, was pulled. The ceiling of an unoccupied house, at Twelfth and Penn streets, had caught from a stove pipe. Persons had been cleaning the house during the day and went away leaving a fire in the stove. The damage done will amount to but a few dollars.

····Three policemen, aided and abetted by one hundred and ninety-nine men, tried to arrest a one-armed, demonstrative drunken individual yesterday evening at the corner of Smithfield street and Sixth avenue. The d. t. declined to accompany them. He deposited his manly form in the gutter and muddied his pants. Lying there with his face upturned to the threatening sky he told the officers to go to —— a nunnery. He kicked the mud in their faces and otherwise abused the majesty of the law. They laid him in an express wagon and hauled him away, singing as they went,

"The old man's drunk again,
He's dying on the lane."

····James Roonan lives on Penn avenue, near Twelfth street. He got terribly excited last night, about ten o'clock, while the engines were passing by on their way to the fire at the corner of Twelfth street, and drawing a revolver fired two shots into the crowd, but fortunately hit no one. His excitement was increased by liberal potations of bad whisky and sundry domestic occurrences that had entered the evening. He was arrested by Officer Protzman, who got him as far as the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, on the way to the Central Police Station, when he broke loose and started back toward home again. He took the middle of the street with Officers Protzman and Martin at his heels. The three almost managed to spatter the heavens with mud. The race was very amusing while it lasted, but Roonan was finally retaken near Strawberry alley.

PERSONAL.

***Bartley Campbell lectures to-morrow evening at Greensburg, in Naly's Opera House. Subject: "Behind the Foot-Lights; a Review of the American Drama."

CHARGED WITH BARRATRY.

The President of the S. P. C. A. in the Criminal Court.

In the Criminal Court yesterday afternoon, the case of the Commonwealth vs. Zadok Street, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, charged by J. Folsinger with barratry, was taken up. The facts in the case are about as follows: During last October Mr. Street made oath before 'Squire McMasters, charging Folsinger, who is a butcher, with having violated the law against cruelty to animals, in keeping a number of cattle in his slaughter-pen for five or six days without food or water. The charge was based upon information given to Mr. Street by men he had employed especially to look up the case. When the hearing came off Folsinger swore positively that he had fed the cattle in the "catch pen," and the charge was consequently dismissed at the complainant's costs, and the suit for barratry afterwards instituted. After the case before the 'Squire was dismissed, Mr. Street himself made an examination of the yard, and found that it would be utterly impossible for Folsinger to feed nine cattle in the "catch pen," as it is a very small place, and only intended to take cattle into, one at a time, so that the rope could be fastened upon them for dragging them into the slaughter house, and Mr. Street therefore testified that he firmly believed that Folsinger lied when he swore that he had fed the cattle in that place.

Mr. Street further testified, in answer to interrogatories of counsel, that he receives no pay whatever for his services in behalf of the Society. And, further, that the instructions of the Society are always to avoid prosecutions if possible. The jury was out when court adjourned.

Where Does It All Come From?

Pints and quarts of filthy Catarrhal discharges. Where does it all come from? The mucous membrane which lines the chambers of the nose and its little glands are diseased, so that they draw from the blood its liquid, and exposure to the air changes it into corruption. This life-liquid is needed to build up the system, but it is extracted, and the system is weakened by the loss. To cure, gain flesh and strength by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which also acts directly upon these glands, correcting them, and apply Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, the only method of reaching the upper cavities, where the discharge accummulates and comes from. The instrument and both medicines sold by druggists and dealers in medicines. TTHS-S

Money! Money!!

Cash paid for Brownsville avenue tickets at E. DeRoy's Loan Office, 153 Smithfield treet, GAZETTE building.

I Will Cash All Brownsville Avenue Tickets

for one week at E. DeRoy's Loan Office, 153 Smithfield street, GAZETTE building.

New Goods.

In the Notion and Fancy Goods line are arriving every day, at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 176 and 178 Wood street. The Wholesale trade are invited to call.

POOR BOARD OFFICERS.

Employes Elected by the Guardians Yesterday and Their Wages Fixed.

The Board of Guardians of the Poor held a special meeting yesterday at their office on Fourth avenue, to fix salaries and elect officers for the ensuing year. The pay of employes was established at the same rate as last year, except in the following instances: Messenger, $800; an increase of $150. Farmer, $300; a reduction of $200. Baker, $400; a reduction of $100. During the discussion on the salaries, the Chairman said he was opposed to raising the Messenger's salary, stating as a reason that the present Messenger hadn't earned his present salary; Messengers, in his mind, had been failures. Mr. Boggs favored the increase for the very reason that if they

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 34f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 101⅜.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112⅜@112⅝.

ONE of the peculiarities of BABCOCK'S trial, which distinguishes it from the others, is that the testimony in his case will be chiefly documentary, while in the others it was oral.

SOME people think that Senator CHRISTIANCY was not making haste slowly in contracting a new matrimonial alliance in a little more than nine months after the first partner of his bosom "crossed the river."

Mr. MOTLEY, the American historian, is to be especially honored by the city of Antwerp, on the occasion of the Rubens centennial. His histories of the struggles for liberty in the Low Countries entitle him to this high honor, and Antwerp does herself credit in conferring a distinction upon the historian.

THEY have a nice little muddle in municipal affairs in Baltimore. There are ten members of Council who refuse to go into the Joint Convention to elect city officers, unless certain demands are complied with, and the convention cannot be organized without them. Consequently the wheels of the municipal machinery are locked, and matters municipal are at a stand-still.

NOW that MOODY and SANKEY have begun their work in New York again, discussion as to the "secret of their success" has broken out afresh, and we are favored with innumerable explanations as to the reason why these two comparatively unlettered men achieve such marvellous success; and yet after all, the logic of the disputants finally centers in the fact that they are two good men, intensely in earnest.

WE are in receipt of several communications discussing the question of the Bible in the Public Schools. The subject has been pretty thoroughly handled by the Evangelical Ministerial Association, and impartial reports of both sides have appeared in our columns. Hence, we deem it not best to open the subject up again, for, judging from the tone of the communications on hand, a long, and perhaps slightly personal controversy might thereby be started, for which we have not space.

ADVICES from the West report that quite a little city now adorns Custer Park, in the Black Hills. Already fifty or sixty houses have been built, and others are in process of construction. Large reinforcements of adventurous miners are daily arriving. Prospectors are working industriously, and their labors are being well rewarded. An unusually rich discovery is reported north of the Big Horn. Encouraging news is also received from the mines of Colorado. Another valuable deposit of gold has been struck in the San Juan region.

A PRIVATE correspondent, who writes us from Washington, and who is unusually well informed of inside events in politics there, says that the Democratic leaders privately admit that the course pursued in Congress has seriously damaged them. As a method of retrieving these mistakes, they propose to launch some new political project in a few days. Can it be that this refers to the rumor that Secretary BRISTOW is to become a Democratic-Reform candidate for the Presidency? This report is so pat with the news of the letter, that it wears an air of plausibility. Yet we hesitate to accept it. It would be a sad fall for BRISTOW.

THE bill retiring Judge MCCANDLESS has been favorably reported to the Senate, where it will doubtless be passed. Singularly, the fight over the succession is chiefly with Messrs. SCHOFIELD, of Erie, and KETCHUM, of Luzerne. It is generally conceded that the appointment should be made here, not from some outlying point in the district. The appointment is one that is chiefly concerned with bankruptcy cases, and, if reference is had to fitness, the appointee should be well up in bankruptcy business. We have no expectation that the bankrupt act will be repealed, and hence are desirous that Judge MCCANDLESS' position should be filled with reference to the duties to be performed, and the exact class of cases to come before that Court. We do not present names, but certainly among those engaged in bankruptcy proceedings we have some one whose standing is such that he can be relied on to properly fill the position. At any rate, let the appointee be selected from among those in practice as Judges, or in bankruptcy proceedings in our midst.

THE steamship Rotterdam, on which WINSLOW, the Boston forger, is reported to have sailed, has put into Gravesend, where the vessel is coaling. This raises a question touching the extradition treaties which ought not to be overlooked, but fully tested in the present—namely, whether the Dutch flag will protect the criminal in British waters. In American waters WINSLOW might have been arrested, even after he had shipped on the Dutch steamer, and he might have been brought ashore, even if the Rotterdam had returned to an American port after being at sea. As regards the punishment of criminals, a British port, under the treaty, is to all intents American, and we are inclined to think the rule allows of WINSLOW's detention and extradition. At any rate, the question ought to be made a judicial one, and we are anxious to have the opinion of the English courts upon it. It is not so much a matter in which the Dutch Government is concerned as a test of the rights of treaty powers, and in this aspect we hope it will be considered and determined.

WE HAVE held aloof from discussing the testimony elicited at the Reform School investigation, and will continue to do so. We deem it incumbent on us, however, to correct what seems to us a growing misapprehension, relative to the subject. The manner in which the evidence has been developed has led many to suppose that all the officials were blindly brutal, and that the Reform School was a place where only the most devilish malignity continually found vent on helpless children. We have carefully read, and closely sifted the evidence, on both sides, inquiring, at times into the character and standing of witnesses. As a result, thus far, we are frank to say, that while there are exceptional instances of severe punishment apparently proven, there has been nothing to prove that a general brutality prevailed. As we see it, the evidence has been sensationalized in some of the papers, and the defence has not been wisely conducted. In place of attempting to prove that there was no harshness, the facts should have been admitted, and the reasons for the punishment given. But there should be great caution in passing unfavorable judgment, on the officers of the institution, till the evidence is all in. We propose, then, to carefully consider the subject, in the light of the evidence elicited.

THE effort now being made in New York to compel the horse-car companies by legislation to provide seats for all passengers will very likely have the effect of opening up a long-continued grievance in all the prominent cities of the United States. No more fruitful cause of complaint is to be found than this; none upon which it seems more difficult to obtain redress. Although tramway cars owed their first existence to the United States, there is no country abroad in which they have been adopted where greater crowding, less speed, and more universal discomfort are felt than here. In London there are seats upon the roofs of cars where men may smoke to their heart's content, and even in that immense world of population the cars are never crowded, simply because when every seat is full no more passengers are admitted. Standing up and overcrowding were features of the old omnibus system; they have been done away with in the trains. It is true that the system of providing seats would perhaps not pay the companies at the present rate of travel, but they would simply require to put on more cars and travel faster during the busier hours of the day. With the introduction of a steam motor power we shall probably have larger and longer cars, until then it is the duty of companies to do the best they can for the convenience and comfort of the public. The decision of this question in New York is awaited with a good deal of interest.

JEFF. DAVIS' letter, denying complicity in the Andersonville atrocities, is not at all comforting, even to Confederates. Its contradictory statements, and foolish assaults on BLAINE, do not make it good Democratic reading, considered from the standpoint the Democracy desire to occupy to-day. He begins with a vehement denial of the fact that there were any atrocities! Before he is half through, he is seeking to break the force of the charge with a wretched quibble; and he closes with the affirmation that he is not responsible for them! This is ingenious even for JEFF. DAVIS, but the sophistry will not avail him. It is altogether too transparent. He himself in denying the atrocities has admitted them, and the fact of his personal responsibility for them he has not met at all. Against his affirmation stand the official Confederate records, cited by Mr. GARFIELD, to which he makes no allusion whatever. That he is aware that the atrocities charged were perpetrated, and that he is morally responsible for them, is proven, by the whole tone of his letter. His hatred of the North has not abated a whit in malignity. He scouts the amnesty which the Confederate members of the House and the northern dough-faces seek to thrust upon him. He follows in the wake of TOOMBS, and taunts the Northern people in the following impudent language: "The indictment was finally quashed on no application of mine, nor have I ever evaded or avoided a trial upon any charge the General Government might choose to bring against me, and have no view of the future which makes it desirable to me to be included in an amnesty bill." This will be good campaign material, ere long.

THE Chicago *Tribune* sounds an alarm in the interest of Secretary BRISTOW. It claims that a conspiracy exists to force a rupture between him and the President, which shall lead to his retirement from the Cabinet, and be followed by the suspension of whisky prosecutions! The evidence upon which this bold series of charges rests is simply contemptible, being a forced construction of one of Attorney General PIERREPONT'S instructions, and a guess that Supervisor TUTTON had said thus and so to the President. It says, "any such change as indicated in the Attorney General's letter or in the dispatch to the Whisky Ring organ will be in the interest of the officials who have been already indicted, of the men high in influence who have been brought to the bar of justice, *and of men still higher in place and power who are now seeking to escape detection.* We can inform the President that the story told him which we have accredited to Supervisor TUTTON is a pure fabrication, calculated and intended to deceive him and to betray him into action which shall enable guilty men to escape." Last Summer, in the city of Washington, we were informed of a plan to make the prosecutions and Secretary BRISTOW's chances for the Presidency, in the precise way here mapped out,—that is, to push against the President's friends and spare his own. The ramifications of the plan reached round by way of the office of the New York *Sun*, which, singularly enough, has been an ardent supporter of BRISTOW for the Presidency. All this may be merely the shrewd speculations of close-observing politicians, but it illustrates how a good story can be made up either way. We candidly think that while right in itself, the whisky fight was political, at bottom.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC.

The present outlook is that the Texas Pacific bill will go through Congress. It will not be a party fight, but will be opposed and defended by members irrespective of party affiliations. The Southern members, almost to a unit, are in its favor, and it will receive strong support as well from the North. Among its opponents there are some who will oppose the bill upon principle,—that principle being opposed to subsidies in every shape and form—but even while thus opposing it, they, it is said, still admit the desirability of the building of the road.

We have from a well-informed correspondent at Washington the statement that there is a compact between the delegations from Texas, Louisana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee to make the success of this measure a condition of supporting any man the North may name for President. This compact has been entered into by a majority of the Representatives from Missouri, Alabama and Georgia, and Virginia and Kentucky have a strong interest in the matter—including an overwhelming majority of the Southern Representatives in Congress. The Republicans from the States named are nearly all in favor of the bill. It seems as if the question would turn on the advisability of granting aid to a private enterprise of any kind, no matter how meritorious or of how much national importance it may be. The fight promises to be one of the liveliest episodes of the present session, but the outlook seems to be very favorable to the bill.

INSANITY AND MURDER.

Vineland is a small town in New Jersey, founded by CHARLES K. LANDIS, as part of a land speculation. He owned a large tract of land, of light, sandy texture, unfitted for farming purposes, and capable, at most, of producing the lighter fruits. It was and is on the line of a railroad, within easy distance of Philadelphia, and, thus, available for speculating purposes. It was largely advertised, and its attractions glowingly described, —the result being the rapid sale of lots, and the gathering together of about 16,000 inhabitants, in all descriptions of little homes. Many came, who had just means enough to pay the first instalment on their purchase, and erect a cheap home. Their means exhausted, and there followed a hard struggle, amid disadvantages, and after a time, they dropped out, losing their little all, and giving place to others. Those who came were chiefly New Englanders, and an ideal town was to be developed. In some respects it was this. No liquor was allowed to be sold, and cleanliness and order prevailed. On the other hand all the wildest isms gathered there, while the odds and ends of iconoclastic belief there found an appreciative audience. The Bloomer costume was affected by the ladies, and dances, lectures, conventions, and the like were indulged almost nightly.

It is not strange that this singular town should have had a tragic history. Its founder LANDIS married into a family reputed to be tainted with insanity,—at all events his father-in-law was sent to a lunatic asylum, pending his marriage, for fear, in his excitement, he might make too free use of pistols. Brought to her home at Vineland, his wife lived in comparative elegance, and, so far as report shows, happily. Very naturally, the singular town had its brood of papers, none with the name, but all devoted to the development of Vineland, and to the tastes of the community. One, edited by CARRUTH found that to abuse the chief man of the town,—the more prominent the mark, the more noticeable the shot, was the readiest way to attain circulation, as scandal is sure to be read. It worked well, so far as circulation went, and so it was a mine to be worked. The bounds of decency and propriety were passed, and LANDIS' home was invaded, and his wife and family abused. In a wild passion, he shot the editor,—who, after tenaciously adhering to life for several months, with a bullet in his head, ended by dying. LANDIS was put on trial for murder, and after long struggle is pronounced not guilty, on the score of insanity. It is generally thought that the verdict was so put as the readiest way of saying he did about right in shooting his persecutor.

The case was sad, in all its aspects. It is brutal and vicious, to the last degree, to employ the columns of a newspaper, as the readiest means of blasting a man's reputation, or of annoying his family. This is what CARRUTH did, without a pretense that there was any public reason for it. LANDIS had committed no offense against the community, and was entitled to the free enjoyment of his private rights. The libel law is very loose in New Jersey, conviction under it being nearly impossible, and CARRUTH knowing this, pressed his advantage with fiendish malice. The result was, a shot, and his death. His victim had determined to redress his wrongs, and did it. Killing, in self-defense, is said to be justified, and in this case, it amounted as nearly to this as could well be imagined; but as a plea in law, it would not answer. A man might goad another to madness, but unless he directly threatened his life, the plea of self-defense could not be offered. In the case under mention, there was not a personal attempt to take the life of LANDIS, but he was goaded to desperation; hence the jury arranged the affair by a verdict of insanity.

All this was probably a special plea, meant to cover the idea that in this particular instance, there was enough in justification of the shooting to warrant a verdict of acquittal; but in order to cover up this extraordinary proceeding, insanity is drawn in. We do not imagine the jury thought Mr. LANDIS generally insane, but that he was out of his mind at the particular time when he did the shooting. In brief it was simply a get over, and nothing more. We are, as a rule, opposed to accepting the plea of insanity, in defence of murder, and but for the exceptional circumstances under which the shooting was done, it would not have been tolerated in the LANDIS case. It comes up as a convenient plea with which to get rid of embarrassing cases,—is a safety-valve, very convenient in cases of necessity. The verdict proves the general correctness of American juries, and that if there is good reason for showing leniency toward a person, it will be done; but that the forms of law will be observed, nevertheless. That LANDIS shot CARRUTH was not disputed; and while an attempt was made by the defense to show that the unskillful probing of the physicians was partially accountable for the death of CARRUTH, insanity was the strong plea in defense. The jury availed of this not so much as a fact as a justification of the shooting.

PERSONAL.

THE sixty-sixth anniversary of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln will occur next Saturday.

THE Rev. Dr. Horace Bushnell, of Hartford, Conn., has had another relapse, and is in a critical condition.

EMERSON will deliver the Alumni address at Washington and Lee University, Virginia, next commencement.

LONGFELLOW'S "Evangeline" has been translated into Portugese blank verse by Don Miguel Street d'Arriaga, a native of Azores.

A LETTER has been received from the private secretary of the Crown Prince of Prussia, in which he states that owing to personal matters, it will be impossible for the prince to visit America at any time this year.

SENATOR ENGLISH, of Connecticut, has refused to take the back pay, amounting to about six hundred dollars, due to him from the death of Senator Ferry to the time of his taking his seat, and has sent the amount to Mrs. Ferry.

MR. JOHN MUIR, the California geologist, says that there are sixty-five glaciers in the mountains of California. One of them he watched forty-seven days, and in that time it moved forty-six inches. Yosemite and similar valleys were dug out by glaciers.

ONE of the greatest obstacles that Spain has to contend with is the fact that King Alfonso is not married. This seriously affects recruiting for the army, as men do not like to leave their families and go to the front while Alfonso remains unhampered at home.

THE world moves, and kings move with it. Twenty-five years ago the Emperor of Austria was straining every effort to get a fair excuse for cutting off the head of Francis Deak; the other day the Emperor wrote a letter of high-strung eulogy, lamenting the death of the great patriot as a national calamity.

THE Rev. Dr. Milburne (Protestant Episcopal), the blind preacher, has so highly cultivated his memory during the long period of his blindness that a few days ago, when in Savannah, Ga., he recognized the voice of a person whom he had known as a transient acquaintance twenty years ago, and gave his name. Dr. Milburne, with his son, will soon sail for Europe.

A JAMAICA man was in town yesterday leading by a string a prize bull dog. "Give that ere animal a good bolt, and there ain't no let go in him," he proudly remarked to the admiring throng around him. "You ought to call him 'Barnacles,'" suggested a man in a red shirt. "I've got a name that comes near to his natur's than that," returned Jamaica; "I call him Gin'ral Bristow."

"YOU have heard the story, I suppose, of the noble Roman, Dentatus, who refused the gifts of the Samnite embassy, declaring that he did not covet riches?" observed a classical Representative to the President last Saturday. "Yi," replied his Excellency, "I've read of him somewhere, and it always seemed to me as if he were a sort of man I wouldn't care to trust much around a sutler's department."

MAJOR GENERAL HENRY BRISTOW died, recently, in London, aged eighty-eight years. He was present at most of the operations carried on in the south of Spain under the Duke of Wellington, and in 1823 was at Cadiz during its bombardment by the French fleet. He retired from the service by the sale of his commissions in June, 1854, and received the war medal with three clasps for the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, and Pyrenees.

COUNT ALEXANDER SUWARROW, a grandson of the great Russian General of that name, recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance into the Russian military service, and is now permitted to wear the Czar's portrait in a medallion set with brilliants—the order of merit for fifty years' service. He is at present Inspector General of Infantry, and was Governor General of the Baltic Sea provinces from 1848 to 1861. His age is seventy-one years.

GENERALITIES.

After the shower, the tranquil sun;
Silver stars when the day is done.
After the snow, the emerald leaves;
After the harvest, golden sheaves.
After the clouds, the violet sky;
Quiet woods when the wind goes by.
After the tempest, the lull of waves;
After the battle, peaceful graves.
After the knell, the wedding bell;
Joyful greeting from sad farewells.
After the bud, the radiant rose;
After our weeping sweet repose.
After the burden, the blissful meed;
After the furrow, the waking seed.
After the flight, the downy nest;
Near the shadowy the river-rest.

THE three Congregational churches, in Providence, R. I., invited to the Beecher advisory council, have declined.

AMERICAN industry triumphs. A Michigan town last season shipped sixty tons of limburger cheese, which was so loud that people along the railroad thought it was hurrahing for the Centennial.

WHY should the beehive be taken as a symbol of industry? Not a bee is to be seen all the winter long, while the cockroach is up at 5 o'clock in the morning, and never goes to bed till midnight. Let's change this thing.

"THE first step toward wealth," says an exchange, "is the choice of a good wife." "And the first step toward securing a good wife, is the possession of good wealth," says another. Here we have one of those rules which work prettily both ways.

THERE'S a silver lining to every cloud, and if our Ministers at St. Petersburg, Paris, and London find themselves reduced, by Congressional parsimony, to the necessity of giving State dinners of bacon and beans, they will have the comfort of knowing that they may be thus contributing their share toward the refunding that $60,000,000 of cotton tax to the South.

SINCE 1872, there has been a gradual decrease in the importation of English textile fabrics. In that year England exported to this country £15,866,936; in 1873, £11,991,596; in 1874, £10,337,368; in 1875, £8,803,619. It will be observed that our import trade with England fell off nearly one-half in three years. It would be idle to entirely ascribe this to the stagnation of business. It is plain our own industries are thriving, despite the stringency of the times, and the hope which the *Journal of Commerce* utters, in considering these figures, that "we may muster up energy enough to promote ourselves," will be re-echoed by everybody.

A LETTER from Havana, dated the 3d instant, says: The destruction of property by fire still continues, and night before last, at Jaguey Grande, the streets were illuminated by the glare of several fires in different directions in the neighborhood. The papers bring details of the fight at Saga, near Remedias, where the Spaniards claim to have repulsed the insurgents twice, killing six men and four horses and probably wounding many more. There were several canefields burned and three Spaniards killed and five wounded. At Holgvin the enemy attacked and burned the village and fort of Roreniquen, which the Governor says was traitorously surrendered by the garrison. Eight hundred insurgents attacked Mabozon, but were repulsed and lost fifteen men killed. The Spaniards lost ten killed and eighteen wounded.

THE OLD SWEET SONG.

I remember a song whose numbers throng
As sweetly in memory's twilight hour
As the voice of the blessed in the Realm of Rest,
Or the sparkle of dew on a dreaming flower.
'Tis a simple air, but when others depart,
Like an angel whisper, it clings to my heart.

I have wandered far under sun and star,
Heard the rippling music in every clime,
From the carol clear of the gondolier
To the wondrous peal of a sacred chime;
I have drunk in the tones which bright lips let fall
To thirsting spirits in bower and hall;

The anthems bland of the masters grand
Have borne me aloft on their sweeping wings;
And the thunder-roll of the organ's soul
Drowns not the murmur of fairy strings,
Or the shepherd's pipe, whose music thrills
With the breath of morn o'er the sleeping hills;

But none remain like the simple strain
Which my mother sang to my childish ears,
As nightly and oft o'er my pillow soft
She gently hovered to soothe my fears.
I can see her now with her bright head bent
In the light which the taper so feebly lent.

I can see her now, with her fair, pure brow,
And the dark locks pushed from her temples clear,
And the liquid rays of her tender gaze
Made eloquent by a trembling tear,
As she watched the sleep that is sweet for all
Like rose-leaves over my spirit fall.

And the notes still throng of that old sweet song,
Though silent the lips that breathed them to me,
Like the chimes so clear which mariners hear
From the sunken cities beneath the sea;
And never, ah! never can they depart
While shines my being and beats my heart.

That song, that song, that old sweet song!
I gather it up like a golden chain,
Link by link, when to slumber I sink,
And link by link when I wake again;
I shall hear it, I know, when the last deep rest
Shall fold me close to the earth's dark breast.

Mr. Moody's System.

A great deal has been said, both in religious and secular journals, about "the secret of Mr. Moody's success," but those who have watched the man will, we think, agree with us that this paragraph from the New York *Evening Post* tells the whole truth in a nutshell—and is, perhaps, the truest description of his system that has yet been published.

"Mr. Moody is not a very eloquent preacher. He has no special gifts of oratory. His language is the language of the common people, plain even to the point of inaccuracy at times. His voice is not naturally melodious, nor is it used with the least elocutionary skill. Mr. Moody is not a very persuasive speaker, and he is certainly neither a profound thinker nor an accomplished logician. In the pulpit as out of it he is a plain blunt man, with no new gospel and no new notion of the old one to proclaim. He is very much in earnest, however, not only in his desire to accomplish the ends he has in view himself, but equally in his conviction that the work is one in which man by himself can do absolutely nothing. In his devotion to the work, and his conviction that it must be done of God if it is to be done at all, lies the secret of his uniform success. Believing that man can do nothing and that God only can do anything, he begins by preaching that alone. He urges his hearers to abandon all hope of a revival to be wrought by human means, and to pray for its coming from above. The moment that he persuades them to this view of the matter the work is actually done, so far as human agency is concerned, for the trusting temper, the humble reliance upon a higher power, the unquestioning faith which he preaches in the outset, of itself constitutes a revival of religion among the persons who already profess it. This faith is itself the religion of evangelical churches, and to arouse it anew is to revive the religion. When this state of mind has become general in the religious community, when the revival, in the true sense of the word has been wrought, its effects in the conversion of persons who were not before professed Christians follow as an inevitable consequence. Writing of the subject from a philosophic point of view, as secular writers must, we say that this is Mr. Moody's system, and that these are the phenomena which have marked the course of every series of meetings he has conducted."

"She Has Less Dynamic Force."

A brother savant recently rallied Professor Tyndall upon the subject of his rumored engagement to a daughter of Lord Hamilton. The great scientist didn't deny the soft impeachment. Encouraged thereby, his friend pursued the subject with the view of discovering what special attraction could have conquered a man who had so long resisted the fascinations of the sex.

"Is she prettier than other ladies you have seen?" he asked.

"No."

"Is she wittier?"

"No."

"Is she more cultivated?"

"No."

"What then is her particular charm?"

"She has less dynamic force," said th Professor.

How They Arranged It.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

A New Yorker, while journeying the other day, was recognized by another citizen doing business near the Bowery, he being also away from home on business, and after a little preliminary conversation the first remarked:

"Well, I hear that you had to make an assignment."

"Yes, dat is drew," replied the other.

"Didn't your brother, over on Chatham street—he assigned too, didn't he?"

"You zee it was just like dis," said the Bowery man, "I was owing a goot deal. I makes over my stock to Jacob and Jacob makes over his stock to me, and I do his peesness and he does my peesness, and dem vellers vhat was after money doan get some."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

Assets January 1, 1873. - - $778,251.56.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compound semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. B. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REMOVAL.

THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel,

Window Glass

Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. aap:p57

JOHN T. GRAY
PAINTER
54.9TH STREET

Better work for less money than any other establishment in the city of vicinity:

WM. T. DUNN & CO.,

Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of

Drain and Sewer Cement Pipe.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Pipes, Cellar Floors, &c., cemented. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.
OFFICE, 41 FEDERAL STREET.
WORKS: 340 REBECCA STREET, ALLEGH ENY.

Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE

SIGN OF THE ANVIL,

No. 50 Wood Street,

Have occupied their NEW BUILDING and furnished it with a NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK, to which they invite the attention of buyers.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

B. TIEGEL
NO. 58 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Fall and Winter Wear.
LOWEST PRICES.

B. & B.

1776. Centennial Year. 1876.

February 5th.

OPENED THIS DAY!

NEW BLACK CASHMERES at 75c, NEW BLACK CASHMERES at 85c, NEW BLACK CASHMERES at 90c, 95c, $1, $1.25 and up to $2.25.

NEW BLACK "MERINO SATIN," forty-six inches wide, at $2.25—the nicest goods imported for Sacques, Jackets and Costumes.

Large lot of NEW BLACK SILK WARP CASHMERES at $1.50, $1.75 and $2—fully 25c per yard less than value.

NEW BLACK ALPACAS at 25c, 35c, 40c and 50c, that are much less than value.

NEW BLACK THIBET MOURNING SHAWLS, from $3 to $15 each.

A special Bargain in extra fine BLACK THIBET LONG SHAWLS, at $10.

NEW BLACK CREPES in 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 of the very best qualities, warranted not to change color.

Large stock NEW BLACK CREPE VEILS, from $2 to $8 each. We only sell "Courtauld's" make.

NEW CACHEMIRE LACES, at 40c, and up to finest quality.

NEW CACHEMIRE INSERTINGS.

CACHEMIRE NET AND LACE SCARFS AND BOWS AT VERY LOW PRICES.

BOGGS & BUHL,

128 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa.

N. B.—We simply wish to add that from recent large purchases we can offer value in all kinds of Domestic, Housekeeping Goods, Linens, Sheetings, Shirt Fronts, Flannels, &c., heretofore never equalled.

BIG BARGAINS

IN SOILED GOODS,
AT
J. D. CARLISLE'S.

Leather Satchels	.50c, 75c, $1 00
Blue Mixed Shirts or Drawers	29
Ladies' All-wool shirts	1 00
Ladies' Linen Cuffs	20
Ladies' Linen Collars	5
Wool Scarfs	25
Ladies' Nubias	20
Shaker Socks, Ribbed	15
Merino Socks, two pair for	25
Ladies' Ribbed Hose	10
Men's Suspenders	25 and 50
Men's Silk Bows	13 and 25
Linen Initial Handkerchiefs	49
Bradley's Blue Mixed Yarn, per cut	6

NEW GOODS—Cashmere Net, Cashmere Lace, Cashmere Scarfs at 97c, (new style,) Mottoes, etc.
87 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c

First Premium Awarded
AT
PITTSBURGH EXPOSITION
FOR
Brussels Carpets,
FROM
M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,

Who have just opened an invoice of the new

WOVEN DRUGGETS,

The first that have been made for 2 years, and are especially suited for this market.

NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE,
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.

CARPETS!
A CHOICE STOCK.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
29 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS!

No. 77 Fifth Avenue,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.
HENRY M'CALLUM.

LANE BROTHERS
POCKET KNIVES,
Knives and Forks,
SPOONS, SCISSORS,
AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS,
Hinges, Nails, Files, etc.
Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Cor. Liberty & Sixth Street.
WHOLESALE HARDWARE

NEW MAPLE SYRUP.—47 JUGS choice New Maple Syrup, just received from Fayette county, and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner of Liberty and Ninth streets.

1876. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1876.
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PENNSYLVANIA.

New and beautiful assortment of
DRESS GOODS.

At 12½c, New Choice Dark Dress Goods.
At 15c, New Line Choice Dress Goods.
At 18¾c, Select Assortment New Dress Goods.
At 25c, Large Variety in New Novelties in Dress Goods.
At 20c to 87½c, Our usual good value in Black Alpacas, our own importations.

At the very lowest prices all qualities and grades in
BLACK CASHMERES.

All the latest novelties in
Plaid and Figured Fine Dress Goods,
Plain and Colored Alpacas and Mohairs,
Plain Cashmeres, Drap De Etes,
Merinos, Sateens, &c., &c.

Prices on all Dress Goods will be found the very lowest.

A full and complete line of
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS

Best value and lowest prices.

JEANS, CASSIMERES,

Basket Patterns, Diagonals and
FINE DRESS CLOTHS.

GOOD VALUE FOR
GENTS' & BOYS' WEAR.

NEW LINES OF
DOMESTIC and HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS
At the Lowest Prices.

We have just opened a new line of
IRISH LINENS

Our own importation, and just taken from Custom House, all numbers and extra good value.

Also, direct from Dundee, Scotland, and Belfast, Ireland, a full and complete new line of Loom Table Linens and Table Damasks, all the different qualities at much less than usual prices for same.

White Table Cloths, different sizes, with White Satin Damask and Colored Borders. Buff, Red, Pink, and Green Table Cloths at bargain prices. Napkins in White and Colored to match.

THE LOWEST PRICES

For Plain and Twilled Sheeting Muslins, Linen Sheetings, Pillow Case Muslins, Shirting and Sheeting Muslins, Butchers' Linens, Heavy Linens, New Spring Styles Chintzes and Percales, Heavy Shirtings, Ticks, Checks, &c.

With pleasure we call attention to the prices and value in all our lines of
DOMESTIC GOODS,

As we feel assured that they are always the lowest and best.

A New Assortment of Plain, Welt, Striped and Figured Piques, Plain, Striped and Barred Nainsooks, Plain, Striped and Barred Jaconets, White and Colored Swisses, Tarlatanes, &c.

OPENED AND PLACED IN STOCK TO-DAY,

Another large and beautiful assortment, embracing about 2,000 pieces Hamburg Edgings and Inserting, very cheap.

BARGAINS IN

Ladies' New Shawls, Sacques, Suits, &c., all New Spring Styles.
Ready-Made Clothing for Men, Boys' and Youths.
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers for Ladies, Gents, Misses and Children.
The Lowest Prices for Carpets. Oil Cloths, Mattings, Lace Curtains, Window Blinds, &c., &c.

A new and elegant line of
New Spring Flowers,
SINGLE ROSES, &C., &C.
Newest Spring shapes of Ladies' and Misses'
HATS AND BONNETS

Old Ladies' Bonnets, Hat Frames.
Old Ladies' Black and White Dress Caps.

All the latest novelties in
Cashmere, Plain and Dotted Nets.
Cashmere Chenille Dot Veilings.
Cashmere Net for Scarfs,
And a beautiful assortment of
White and Cashmere Lace Neckties, Fichus, Scarfs, &c.

Large and elegant display of
Ladies' Silk Neckties and Scarfs,
Brocaded Crepe De Chene Scarfs, &c.

New assortment of
DRESS TRIMMINGS,

And special bargains in New Silk Fringes, New Laces, Cashmere Laces, Valenciennes Laces and Insertings.

Large and complete lines of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
Of Every Description.
Hosiery, Gloves,
Handkerchiefs, Collars, Cuffs, &c.,
ALL AT THE POPULAR BARGAINS.

INSURANCE.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office No. 67 Fourth Avenue.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

JOHN IRWIN, Jr., President.
JAS. S. MCCORD, Vice President.
C. C. DONNELL, Secretary.
CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent.

DIRECTORS.

John Irwin, Jr.,	W. H. Everson,
C. G. Hussey,	Geo. W. Cochran,
Harvey Childs,	Hugh R. Fleming,
Charles Hays,	James S. McCord,
Capt. Wm. Dean,	T. H. Nevin,
R. L. Fahnestock,	John F. Robinson.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED MARCH, 1849.
Capital, - - - $225,000.
Fire and Marine Insurance
Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.
Office First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

DIRECTORS.

Alex. Nimick,	Reuben Miller, Jr.,
Alex. Speer,	Andrew Achley,
Wm. Morrison,	David M. Long,
Charles J. Clarke,	John R. McCune,
Wm. S. Evans,	John Wilson,
Philip Reymer,	John B. Jackson,
	H. Sellers McKee,
	ALEX. NIMICK, President.

WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
GEO. NEELD, Agent and Surveyor.

PENNSYLVANIA INS'E CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, No. 8 SIXTH AVENUE, Bank of Commerce Building.

This is a Home Company, offering good security to the insured. Risks taken at reasonable rates and losses promptly settled and paid.

DIRECTORS.

C. Yeager,	James Graham,
D. Waller,	Geo. W. Evans,
W. W. Patrick,	Jas. P. Brewer,
C. C. Beyle,	Louis J. Aaron,
J. C. Lapps,	J. C. Fleming,
Jacob Painter,	J. S. Reymer.
Thomas Mellon,	
C. YEAGER, President.	L. WALTER, Vice President.
W. W. PATRICK, Treasurer.	THOS. D. KELLER, Secretary.

Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated 1835. Established in Pittsburgh 1846
Assets Nov. 1, 1874, over $2,000,000.
P. A. MADEIRA, Agent,
Company's Building,
No. 68 FOURTH AVENUE.

OFFICIAL—PITTSBURGH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the opening of Scotland avenue from Cross street to Railroad crossing, near Glenwood station, 23d ward, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within 30 days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees.
THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 17, 1876.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the damages to property on Hazelwood avenue, are now in my hands for collection and if not paid within 30 days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees.
THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.
Pittsburgh, January 17, 1876.

DOLLAR
Savings Bank!
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

The following named persons having left their Pass Books at Bank for more than 2 years, are considered as coming under the provisions of the Charter requiring the names and amounts due such persons to be advertised:

Alstadt, Catharine	$ 14 84
Burns, John R	68 35
Card, Elizabeth	90
Camp, Olmstead	6 10
Caldwell, Thomas	10 20
Dodge, Harry	2 89
Dale, Anthony	208 87
Dougherty, Edward	157 55
Dilcox, Martin	167 97
Erskine, William

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, February 10, 1876.

The disagreeable character of the weather yesterday operated detrimentally to the activity of business. The banks had a light day, the volume of business being quite moderate. There seems to be a good supply of loanable funds, and the markets everywhere seem to be feeling the effect of the annual disbursements of interest and dividends during the last five or six weeks, and the supply of loanable funds is larger everywhere, and the tendency in rates of interest is downward. The great question, however, is, how is this large surplus of idle capital to find employment? Confidence in trading or manufacturing enterprises has been so unsettled by the recent numerous failures in the Eastern States that it will go very sparingly into such employment. On the other hand, such sorts of investment securities are already so high that the best investments of that sort leave the investor an average of only about 5 to 6 per cent., and Government bonds at present prices only yield a net income of about 4½ per cent. in gold. To say that these things are "high" is only another way of saying that rates of interest are low, and again, the average rate of interest for money is an index of the rate of profits in mercantile trade and industrial enterprise. Everything, therefore, indicates that the average rate of profits in trade are smaller than they have been at any time since 1857.

The Boston *Herald*, comparing the amount of deposits in the Boston savings banks for the six months just closed with that for the preceding six months, finds a falling off of $2,728,500 in that city. In the interior the like process of withdrawal has decreased the aggregate of deposits $1,900,700. This total withdrawal of $4,629,200 from a fund of $74,091,800 amounts to 6.3 per cent., which is not, under the circumstances, large enough to indicate any general disposition to avoid the banks.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

U. S. 6's, 1881, coupon	112¾	5-20's 1868—coupons	123¾
" 1864, all called	—	10-40's, Reg.	116¾
" 1865, "	117¾	Currency 6's	125¾
" 1865, "	117¾	New 5 per cents	117¾
" 1867, "	119¾	10-40's—coupons	121
5-20's 1867	121⅝		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen.	97¾	Ohio & Mississippi	21¾
Erie	16¾	Union Pacific	38¼
L. Shore	99½	Toledo & Wabash	6¾
C. C. & I. C.	8	Wabash	6¾
St. Paul	42⅜	Adams Express	109
Do. Pref	79¾	American Express	62½
Michigan Southern	65	U. S. Express	60
Do. Central	59½	W. Fargo & Co. Ex.	87
North Western Com	42	Quick-silver	12¾
Do. Pref	63¼	Pacific Mail	103¾
Rock Island	108¾	Hannibal & St. Jos	20¾
Chicago & Pitts	95¾	Panama	130
Pacific Mail	35¾	Iron Mountain	20¾
Western Union Tel.	77¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S)	54⅝	Cen. Trans (S)	47
Reading (S)	50⅝	Empire Dc. (B)	52½
U. Cos. of N. J. (S)	138½	L. V. R. R. 7's (S)	93½
Oil Creek (S)	14⅝	P. C. & St. L. 7's (S)	82½
Lehigh Valley (A)	63		

NEW YORK, February 9, 1876.

Money closed at 4a5; prime mercantile paper 5a6½. The customs receipts were $422,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $519,000. The clearings were $22,000,000. Sterling was dull at 485 3-4a489 1-2. Gold was dull at 112 3-4a112¾. The carrying rates were 2 to 4. Governments were steady. Railroad bonds were firm. State securities were quiet. The stock market opened weak at a decline of 1-8a1-2 per cent. as compared with the closing quotations yesterday, but afterwards a firmer feeling set in and the decline was recovered. After meridian the market as a general thing became weak again, and prices declined ½ to 1 1-4 per cent., Lake Shore leading the decline. The Northwest and St. Paul shares were exceptionally firm. The advance in St. Paul preferred was due chiefly to reports that the directors will probably declare a dividend of 14 per cent. to represent the accumulated earnings for the two years past. The other changes were slight, except in express stocks. American advanced from 61 to 63 3-4, Adams selling up to 109½. United States reacted from 69½ to 68 1-4.

During the last hour stocks were a little firmer, with a recovery of ¼@½ per cent. from the lowest point of the day. The market generally was quiet and without special feature. The transactions aggregated 144,000 shares, of which 8,000 were Pacific Mail, 20,000 Western Union, 11,000 Northwests, 21,000 St. Paul, 50,000 Lake Shore, and 13,000 Ohios.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 122½; 5-20s '65, 117½; do new, 119½; do of '67, 121½; do of '68, 122½; 10-40s, 116½; do coupons, 120; new 5s, 117½; currency sixes, 125½.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 45½; do new, 43; Virginia new, 67; do old, 38; Missouri 6s, 103½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 75½; Pacific Mail, 35½; Adams Express, 109½; Fargo Express, 88½; American Express, 63; United States Express, 69½; New York Central, 112¾; Erie, 16½; do preferred, 35; Harlem, 135; do preferred, 154; Michigan Central, 59½; Lake Shore, 65; Union Pacific, 38¼; Illinois Central, 99; Pittsburgh, 95; Northwestern common, 41½; do preferred, 63; New Jersey Central, 108½; Rock Island, 108½; St. Paul, 42¾; do preferred, 77½; Wabash, 106; do preferred, 109½; Fort Wayne, 101½; Terre Haute, 6½; do preferred, 21; Indiana Central, 105½; Chicago & Alton, 103½; do preferred, 109; Ohio & Mississippi, 21½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 118; Burlington & Quincy, 119½; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 19½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 20½; Central Pacific, 106; Union Pacific, 104; Mariposa, 8½; do preferred, 8¾; Panama, 130; Missouri Pacific, 113¾.

LONDON, February 9—5 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 3¼a3 3-4 per cent. Consols: money 94 2-16; account, 94 9-16; 5-20s of '65, 105¾; do '67, 109¾; 10-40s, 108¼; new 5s, 106; New York Central, 93¾; Erie, 15½; do preferred, 31.

PARIS, February 9.—Rentes, 68f 22½c.

FRANKFORT, February 9.—U. S. new 5s, 101¼.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, February 9, 1876.

The Crude market continues considerably demoralized, and, as compared with yesterday, prices have still further declined. Conduit and United certificates were quoted at $1,92½a1,95 and immediate shipment at $2,10a2,12½; barge oil offered at $2,22½ to be delivered on first water. There was nothing doing in Refined, and prices may be quoted nominally at 14c Philadelphia delivery; on cars here, 10¼a10¾.

It is intimated, we cannot vouch for the correctness of the report, that the Penna. R. R. Co. is disposed to do our refiners justice; in other words, that the discriminations against Pittsburgh, if such exist, will be discontinued. It is stated that the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. is receipting refined oil through to Chicago at the rate of 80¢ ₱ bbl, whereas the rate from here to Philadelphia is something like $1,27 ₱ bbl, net, or including drawbacks, and the distance considerably less. However, it is not cheap freights our refiners ask for so much as equitable rates, —all they want is to be treated fairly and justly, and to this they are certainly entitled.

Oil barrels continue quiet and unchanged; city make quoted at $1,20a1,25; countries, $1,10a1,15.

SHIPMENTS CRUDE OIL VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
G. M. Robinson	Central o w	74

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Livingston Bros	Warden, F. & Co	250
Standard Oil Wks	Do.	191
Citizens o w	Do.	350
Brilliant o w	Do.	350
Lockhart & Frew	Do.	749
Livingston Bros	F. McMcDonald	46
Citizens Oil Co	Citizens Oil Co	90
Total		1,730

Cincinnati Iron Market.

(From the Cincinnati Commercial.)

The market for Pig Iron continues quiet without any disposition to change. It seems to be understood that prices will not be reduced from present quotations. Bar Iron steadily held, with some improvement in the demand.

Charcoal Hot-blast Hanging Rock No. 1	$24@26
Do. do. do. No. 2	22@23
Do. do. Mill	21@22
Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee No. 1	23@24
Do. do. do. No. 2	22@23
Mill	21@22
Stone coal and coke Iron No 1	22@24
Mill	19@21
Charcoal cold-blast A Hanging Rock	40@45
Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee—hot and cold blast	30@40
Blooms	60@70
Wrought Scrap—₱ ₮	1c
Cast Scrap—₱ ₮	¾c
Wrought Bar—common	2,25@2,30
Do. Charcoal	3,00@3,50

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, February 9, 1876.

The weather being unfavorable for out-door business, which at best has been nothing to drag of recently, it was very dull to-day, and the leading markets present no new or important features deserving of special notice, to which reference has not been made in these columns.

APPLES—There is an increasing demand, and we can report regular sales at $3,50a4 ₱ bbl for prime to choice and $2,50a3 for common to fair.

BEANS—The market continues in much the same condition as it has been for some time past; light demand and no change in prices—$1,20a1,25 ₱ bushel.

BUTTER—The soft weather appears to have cut down the demand, even for the very best and prices are weak but unchanged; prime to choice rolls, 22a23.

CHEESE—There is a very fair demand, and the market is firmer but unchanged; prime Ohio Factory, 13½a14c; ditto New York, 14a14½c.

CRANBERRIES—$11a12 ₱ bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—$8a8½c.

DRIED FRUIT—The market continues dull, but an early improvement in the demand is looked for. No change in prices.

EGGS—The market is easier in consequence of the soft weather, and we reduce our quotations to 16a17c.

FLOUR—There is a very fair local demand for good stock but no change to report in prices: spring wheat flour, $4a6,25 for Wisconsins and $6,25a6,50 for Minnesotas; red winters, $5a7; amber, $7a7,50. Rye flour, $3a6,50. Buckwheat flour 2½a3c ₱ ₮.

GROCERIES—Our Baltimore dispatch, of yesterday, reported Coffee firmer, while New York at the same time was reported quiet and unchanged. The stock of Brazil at all ports is 372,899 bags, of which 242,515 bags in N. Y. and 70,387 in Baltimore, About 242,515 bags in N. Y. and 70,387 in Baltimore, About 242,515 bags in N. Y. and 70,387 in Baltimore, About and loading to Dec. 24 for the United States 39,282 bags, and purchased to the 5th inst. 109,000 bags.

RICE			
Carolina	7¾@8	Louisiana	6¾@7
SYRUPS.			
Choice	65 @65	Fair	45 @55
Prime	55 @60	Dark	35 @45
MOLASSES.			
N.O. choice	63	N.O. strictly prime	60
Fair	55	Demarara	50@55
SOAPS.			
Best Wax	7¾	Babbitt's Best, per box	7 25
Superior Wax	6¾	White Russian, per box	6 00
Woman's Friend	5¾		
Duchess, per box	3 50		
SUGARS.			
Cut Loaf	12	Standard B	10¾
Crushed	11¾	Standard Ex C	10
Granulated	11¾	Refined Yellows	8¾@ 9¾
Powdered	11¾	N.O. new crop	8 @ 9
Standard A	10¾		
COFFEE.			
Fancy Rio	24	R. Rio, lb pkgs	22
Prime Rio	23 @23½	R. Rio, loose	20¾
Good Rio	21 @22	Roasted Java	34
Old Gov. Java	34		
TEAS.			
Young Hyson	45 @1 00	Japan	40 @ 85
Gunpowder	80 @1 10	Oolong	35 @ 85
Imperial	80 @1 00	Souchong	35 @ 85

GRAIN—The grain markets continue quiet, and, in a general way, present nothing particularly new or important. Prime to choice Penna., Ohio and Indiana Wheat—of which the offerings continue light—may be quoted steady at $1,30a1,33 for red winter, while low grades are dull, with more offering than can be disposed of. The receipts of Oats continue light, and the supply in this market is light, yet it is fully equal to the demand, which is also light; prices unchanged—Penna. and Ohio mixed, 40a41c; do white, 42a43c—prime Western white, 43½a44c. Corn quiet and unchanged at 80a82c on track, for good high mixed to prime yellow; soft, 84a85c. Rye unchanged at 80a82c.

BRAN—$17,75a18 ₱ barrel.

HAY—Baled is still quoted at $12a14 for upland prairie; timothy, $17a19.

MILL FEED—Sales of Bran at $15. Chopped Feed dull, with considerable inferior stock offering.

ONIONS—$1a1,50 ₱ bbl. in a jobbing way.

POTATOES—Selling, in a jobbing way, from store, at 80a85c ₱ bushel. There is not much inquiry for car load lots.

SEEDS—Timothy quoted at $2,75a3, and Clover at $8,75a9.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 12a13c ₱ ₮; live do., 45a55c ₱ pair; dressed Turkeys, 14a15c.

PROVISIONS—Our market continues quiet and unchanged. A Chicago paper, of Tuesday, says: The packing season has closed at some places and is closing at others, the prices asked for hogs not being satisfactory to packers, and it is thought that the receipts here will not be materially swelled when viewed in the light of high prices now ruling, and a good many operators yesterday thought the selling side was the safest to take under present conditions, though spot product was held with considerable firmness throughout.

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb	14¾	Do. half barrels	—
Shoulders, Ex. S. C.	10¾	Do. for sum- mer use, in tierces	—
B'fast Bacon, S. C.	10¾	Do. in ¼ bbls	—
Drief Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old	14¾	Do. in buckets	14¾
Beef Tongues, S. C.	6.50	Do. 3 lb caddies	16¾
Do. 2 lb pails	6.50	Do. 5 lb do	16¾
Bacon Shoulders	9¾	Do. 10 lb pails	16¾
Rib Sides	—	Do. 6 lb do	16¾
Short Rib do	13	Ham Sausage	9
Clear Sides	13¾	Carbon Oil	—
Mess Pork, old	$21,75	Cheese	—
Family Mess Pork	21,75	Pig's Feet, in kegs	2.00
Short Cut	21,75	Do. do. ¼ bbls	4.50
Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, per lb	13¾	Do. do. bbls	9.00

RAGS—Steady at 3c ₱ ₮ for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Chandlers Tallow—city rendered, 9¾a10c; country do., 8¾a9c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, February 9, 1876.

ARRIVALS.

The arrivals in the aggregate for the week ending at noon to-day, as well as those of the preceding week, were as follows:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	305 cars.	408 cars.
Hogs	129 "	165 "
Sheep	107 "	67 "
Total	541 "	572 "

Briggs, Dock & Drum, Commission Merchants for the sale of live stock, at the East Liberty Stock Yards, report the market as follows:

CATTLE.

Of the 305 cars reported for the week 144 cars were through consignments, and 161 cars local or yard cattle, against 167 cars of through and 233 cars of yard cattle last week; sales 2,297 head; last week, 1,882 do. As will be observed, there has been a large falling off in the receipts as compared with the preceding week, and notwithstanding the demand was only fair and the unfavorable weather, which exerts a bad influence at this season of the year, the market was considerably better for prime stock, while the common and medium grades were dull, as the offerings were chiefly of this character. Prime to extra beeves are quoted from 15 to 25c ₱ cwt above the closing prices of last week, and the supply of these grades was scarcely adequate to satisfy the demand at the advance, while common and medium cattle, as already intimated, were dull, as there were but few buyers, and last week's prices were barely maintained. But for the very light supply, the market this week, there is reason to believe, would have been one of the worst of the season. There is little or no inquiry for stockers, and the demand for feeding cattle is also light.

QUOTATIONS.	
Choice 1,450a1,500 steers	6.40a6.50
Prime 1,300a1,400 steers	5.75a6.00
Good 1,100a1,200 steers	5.25a5.50
Good 1,000a1,050 steers	4.60a4.75
Cows, Bulls and Stags	3.00a4.00
Veal Calves	6.00a7.00

SHEEP.

The run has been heavy, and with a light demand the market has ruled very dull, especially for the common and medium grades, of which the offerings largely consisted; prime and extra sheep, however, were not plenty, and brought full last week's prices. The decline on the common and medium grades was fully half a cent ₱ ₮. The demand was mainly for prime, while the supply consisted chiefly of the commoner grades. As we close our report, the yards are pretty well cleared and the following may be regarded as the ruling

QUOTATIONS.	
Extra 110a130 lbs	6.50a7.00
Prime 95a100 lbs	5.50a6.00
Good 85a90 lbs	5.00a5.25
Fair 75a80 lbs	4.25a4.50
Common 70a75 lbs	3.50a4.00
Indianas, according to quality	3.50a6.00

HOGS.

The receipts continue light, and while best Philadelphia hogs are holding their own, in consequence of a very limited supply, Yorkers, as compared with Tuesday, dropped from 15 to 20c ₱ cwt. The weather for two days has been soft and unfavorable, and but for the very light receipts and limitted supply, the market would not have been very unfavorable to sellers; it is nothing to brag about as it is. There is no doubt but the almost impassable condition of the country roads has had much to do with the light receipts, not only here but elsewhere, as it would be next to impossible to drive hogs from the interior to the railroad stations.

QUOTATIONS.	
Philadelphia Hogs	8,25a8,60
York Hogs	7,50a7,75
Roughs	6,50a7,00

All drafts must be attached to the original shipping bill, and in no case drawn for more than two-thirds of stock. Please telegraph amount of draft and car Nos.

J. B. Sedwick is our authorized agent at Indianapolis, Ind.

BRIGGS, DOCK & DRUM.

Chicago Lumber Market.

The market was a little more active. Dealers report a fair business, though some complain of unusual dullness. It is said that there is still a good deal of doubt about the log crop in the southern counties of the Michigan lumber district. The snow appears to have been light, and it is feared that a few more mild days will melt it and again leave the camps in a bad condition. In the country west of Lake Michigan the roads are in good order, and work is progressing favorably, but no increase of stock to offset the deficiency elsewhere is looked for. Quotations:

First and second clear	$40.00a
Third clear—1 inch	35.00a35.00
Third clear—thick	35.00a38.00
Clear flooring—first and second—rough	30.00a32.00
Clear siding—first and second	18.00a19.00
First common siding	16.00a
Flooring—first common—dressed	30.00a
Flooring—second common—dressed	24.00a25.00
Box boards—A	35.00a37.00
Box boards—B	25.00a27.00
A stock boards—10 and 12 inch	28.00a27.00
B stock boards	24.00a27.00
C stock boards	15.00a16.00
Fencing	12.00a13.00
Common lumber—18 feet and under	11.00a12.00
Joists and scantling—20 to 24 ft	12.00a16.00
Lath	1,75a 2.00
A shingles	2.50a 3.00
Shingles on track	2.30a 2.62½

Cincinnati Horse Market.

There is a marked improvement in the market, and a better demand and supply of medium driving Horses ranging from $100 to $150 per head. Sales in the fifth street auctions for the last week footed up 474 head, with the following reported shipments: 2 cars Philadelphia, $123a175; 1 car "streeters," Philadelphia, $100a125; 1 car Boston, $200a300; 1 car "plugs," North Carolina, $30a65; 1 car Mules, Virginia, $93a100; 1 car Mules, Tennessee, $65a85; 1 car Horses, Philadelphia, $164a5.

Chicago Seed Market.

There was a good inquiry for flax, but other descriptions were dull. Prices on the whole range were easier. Quotations for timothy range at $2a3,35 for inferior to prime. Clover was steady at about $9 for prime medium, but no sales of importance were reported. Sales of flax were made at $1,20a1,35 for fair to prime crushing. Hungarian and millet were nominal at 90a95c, and buckwheat quotable at 60a70c, as to quality.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 9, 1875.

FLOUR—Firm and in fair demand.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; closed weak; No 2 Chicago spring $1,03¾ spot; $1,03 seller February; sales $1,01½; $1,02¾ seller March; closed $1,01¾ seller March; $1,06¾ seller May; No 3 do 84c; rejected 71c. Corn firm; closed weak; No 2 41c spot; 41¾c bid seller March; No 2 41c spot; 45c bid seller May; rejected 31½c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2 31¾c spot; 31¾c seller March; 40 3-4c seller April; rejected 26¼a27c. Barley steady at 75a76c spot; 69c seller March. Rye firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $20,95a20,70 spot; $20,80a20,85 seller March; $21,10 seller April. Lard firm and in fair demand at $12,35 spot; $12,47½ seller March; $12,60 seller April. Bulk meats quiet and steady at 7 3-4a11¼a11¾c. Whisky $1,06.

On Call Board wheat was lower; $1,02 3-4 February; $1,00¾ bid March. Corn lower; 40 3-4c cash; 41 1-4c March. Oats unchanged. Pork active; prices steady, sales 14,000 bushels; April at $21,07½a21,12½; closing at $21,10. Lard firmer; 12¾c April.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 9.—Flour steady; receipts 6,000 barrels; superfine western and State $4,35a4,70; common to good $5,05a5,45; good to choice $5,45a6; white wheat extra $5,35a7,75; extra Ohio $4,95a7,25; St. Louis $5,75a9. Rye flour firm; $4,10a4,65. Corn meal quiet. Wheat quiet and firm; receipts 12,000 bushels; spring rejected $1; do ungraded $1,12a1,16; No. 1 spring $1,34a1,40; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,23a1,26; No. 3 $1,12½; No. 1 Minnesota good afloat $1,35. Rye nominal; 88a89c; State 90a92c. Barley firm; 82a85c. Malt quiet. Corn fairly active and unchanged; receipts 17,000 bushels. Oats steady; western mixed State 46a49c; white do 48a52c. Hay steady; 80a85c. Hops firm. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining 7¾a7¾c; prime 8c. Molasses: New Orleans firm at 46a53c. Rice unchanged. Petroleum steady; crude 8¾c; refined 14 1-2c; cases 19a21c; naphtha nominal. Tallow steady at 9¼a9¾c. Rosin quiet at $1,65. Turpentine firm at 36a 36 1-2c. Eggs heavy at 18a19c; State and Pennsylvania 20c. Leather heavy. Calfskins 23a30c; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, Rio and unwashed 15a35c. Pork firm at $21,75. Beef quiet. Cut meats: western quiet; middles quiet; western long clear 11¾c; city 12c. Lard closed heavy; prime steam $12,90a12,96. Butter: choice steady; others dull; western 15a22c; State 24a30c. Cheese firm at 6a12 1-2c. Whisky firmer at $1,06.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 9.—Sugar dull and weak; inferior to common 5a5¾c; fair to fully fair 6a7c; prime to strictly prime 7¼a7¾c. Molasses dull; fermenting fair 33a38c; prime to strictly prime 40a47c; fair refboiled 35c; prime to choice reboiled 48a51c; choice not fermenting 52c. Flour dull; superfine $3,75a3,85; double $3,95; treble $4,35a4,50; choice and family $6,25a7,30. Corn meal quiet and firmer at $2,30. Corn steady; choice white 56c. Oats dull at 47a50c. Bran quiet at 80c. Hay dull; prime $21a22. Pork easier at $21a 21,75. Dry salt meats dull at 8¾, 8¾, 11¾a 11¾c; common 10, 12¾a13¾c. Lard dull; tierce packers 12¾c; refined 13c; keg 13¾c. Hams quiet; choice sugar cured 14c. Rice steady. Louisiana common to choice 4½a6½c. Coffee quiet; ordinary to prime 17a19c. Whiskey dull at $1,10a1,13 for rectified.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 9.—Petroleum quiet; refined 14¼a14¾c; crude 11¾a12¼c. Clover seed 14a14½c. Flour in better request, but unchanged. Wheat firm and more active; Pennsylvania red $1,36a1,39; amber $1,40a1,41; western red sprouted $1,48. Rye 86c. Corn: prime steady; damp neglected; yellow dry 57a58c; steam 55c; sail 60c. Oats firm; white 45a50c; mixed 42c. Provisions dull. Beef hams 23a25c; smoke 15a16c. Lard 12¾a 13c. Whisky: western $1,11. Butter: choice scarce and demand limited; New York and Bradford county extra 28a30c; western 25a 28c. Cheese firm; New York 12¾a13¾c; State 12¾a13c. Eggs in light demand; western 18a19c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 9.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat dull; western nominal; Pennsylvania red $1,33a1,39. Corn: western firmer and higher; western mixed 41¾c. Oats quiet; western white 41a46c; do mixed 42a43c. Rye dull and nominal. Hay dull; Maryland and Pennsylvania $18a24,00. Provisions easier; not quotably lower. Pork $21,25a21,50. Lard unchanged. Butter: fancy scarce at 25a26c. Petroleum easier; crude 8¾a8¾c; refined 14½c. Coffee dull but steady; Rio: cargoes 15¾a18¾c; jobbing 16¼ a19¼c. Whisky steady at $1,12a1,12½.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 9.—Cotton quiet at 12¼c. Flour dull. Wheat dull; No 2 red 1,30. Corn dull at 39a42c. Oats steady at 38 a45c. Rye dull at 80c. Barley firm and unchanged. Pork quiet and firm at $22. Lard: steam steady and in fair demand at $12,25a 12,30. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand; shoulders 8a8¾c; clear rib 11¾a 11¾c; clear 11¾c. Bacon firm at 9¼, 12¼a 12¾c. Whisky: demand fair and market firm at $1,06.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 9.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat steady; No. 1 white Michigan $1,28½; No. 2 do. $1,13; extra $1,40; amber seller March $1,29; seller April $1,31½; seller May $1,34. Corn quiet and firm; high mixed 48c; seller March 58c; seller May 52½c; low mixed 46½c; no grade 46c; damaged 39½c. Oats steady; white 39¼c; Michigan 35½c; rejected 32c.

Boston.

BOSTON, February 9.—Flour: western superfine $4a4,50; common extra $5a5,50; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6a7,25; Illinois $6,50a8,25; St. Louis $6,50a9; fancy Minnesota $7,75a8,25. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow 65a67. Oats in moderate demand; mixed and white No. 2 46½a52c; rejected 44a 46c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 9.—Flour quiet and firmly held. Wheat unsettled; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,10; hard $1,18; No. 2 $1,02; No. 3 87¾c. Corn weak; No. 2 mixed 42a44c. Oats steady; No. 2 32c. Barley quiet and steady; No. 2 spring seller March 90c; No. 3 51c. Rye scarce and nominally firmer; 69½a 70c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 9.—Cotton firm at 12¼c. Flour active at $3,50a5,50. Wheat dull at $1,32½a1,33. Corn steady at 39¾a34c. Oats firmer at 35a35½. Rye and Barley firm and unchanged. Pork steady at $21a21,50. Bulk meats firm at 7¾, 7¾, 11a11¼c. Bacon dull at 9, 12¾a12¾c. Whisky steady at $1,06.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 9.—Cotton quiet at 12¼c. Flour quiet; $4a7,25. Grain unchanged. Provisions strong, with an upward tendency. Pork $22. Bulk meats 8, 11¾a11¾c. Bacon 9¾, 12 3-8a12¾c. Sugar cured hams 13 3-4a15c. Whisky firm at $1,06.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 9.—Cotton firm at 12¼c; sales 1,700 bales; receipts 1,775; shipments 1,400. Other markets quiet, steady and unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, February 9.—Wheat dull; No. 1 white Michigan $1,46. Corn unchanged. Barley unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 9.—Petroleum unchanged; Michigan test 15½c; 110 test 11¾c; 150 test 12¾c, car lots cash.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, February 9.—Cotton dull; 6 7-32d; sales 10,000; including 2,000 speculation and export, 6,000 American. Tallow 45s.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, February 9.—Beeves: fresh receipts 1,670 head, against 1,999 the same time last week; market dull and prices a fraction higher than at the close on Monday; commonest natives 8¾c; choicest 12¾c; coarse Texans 8¼c; ordinary to good native steers 9¼a11¼c. Sheep: receipts for two days 5,670 head, against 3,760 the same time last week; market extremely dull at a decline from Monday of ¾c; very good Ohio sheep of 100 lbs 7c; common to fair western and State sheep 4¾a 6¾c, former for four cars Colorado stock, and the latter for fine wooled Ohio sheep of 92 lbs. Swine: arrivals for two days 6,070 head, against 4,950 the same time last week; 3 cars Ohio corn fed hogs alive at $8,37½ per 100 lbs.

CHICAGO, February 9.—Cattle: receipts 5,000 head; official yesterday 6,462; medium to good heavy about ¼c lower; pens full and no buyers; other grades weak; sales: butchers $3,50; stockers $3a3,75; medium to good fat $4a4,50; choice fat $4,95a5,25; shipments 7,700 head. Hogs: receipts 21,000; market dull; 5c lower all around; extreme range $7,40a8; packing $7,60a7,80; bacon $7,75a7,95; shippers $7,80a8; shipments 1,420 head. Sheep: receipts 2,300 head; market quiet and nearly nominal.

BUFFALO, February 9.—Cattle: receipts 816; total for the week 6,188; market dull and slow; prices ½c off. Sheep and lambs: receipts 3,000; total for the week 19,800; market dull and dragging, best grades a shade off, medium and common declined ¼c; sales 1,800. Hogs: receipts 1,800; total for the week 9,200; market dull and dragging; fair quantity offering, in light demand; Yorkers $7,75a7,90; no good heavy grades in the market; no demand for medium grades, and limited lots; best were offered at $7,50a7,75.

BALTIMORE, February 9.—Cattle: moderately active for tops; quiet and a shade easier for others; very best 5¾a6¼c; first quality 4¾a5¾c; medium or good fair quality 3½a 4¼c; ordinary thin steers, oxen and cows 3a 3½c; most sales 4a5c; receipts 1,721; sales 1,339. Hogs scarce and ¼c higher, but dull; range at 10a11c; receipts 4,800. Sheep more active and a shade higher; range 4¾a7c; receipts 2,347.

ST. LOUIS, February 9.—Hogs steady; Yorkers $7,25a7,50; packing $7,35a7,65; extra $7,70. Cattle firm; fair to prime native steers $4,50a 4,75; pony steers $3,25a4,50.

CINCINNATI, February 9.—Hogs steady; common to good light $7,60a7,75; fair to good packing $7,70a7,80; few choice heavy $8,00.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 9.—Hogs; receipts 1,710; steady at $7,25a7,45.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, February 9.—Cotton: weak; irregular; 12 29-32a12¾c; February 12 27-32c; March 13 1-16a13 3-32c; April 13 9-32c; May 13 17-32c; June 13 25-32a13¾c; July 13 29-32c; August 14c.

NEW ORLEANS, February 9.—Cotton active; sales of 8,710 bales; price unchanged, but easier; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 9¼a10¼c; low middling to strict low middling 10½a11 3-8c; middling to strict middling 12a 12¾c; good middling to middling fair 13 3-8a 14¼c; fair 15a16c; receipts: net 4,813 bales; gross 5,175; exports to continent 4,646; coastwise 1,570; to Great Britain 3,105; stock 387,677.

MOBILE, February 9.—Cotton: middlings 12¼c; net receipts 481 bales; exports to Great Britain 4,829, continent 7,700; coast 31; sales 2,000 bales.

GALVESTON, February 9.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12¾c; net receipts 1,127 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,150; continent 782, sales 1,922.

CHARLESTON, February 9.—Cotton: middlings 12¾c; net receipts 894 bales; exports: coast 100; sales 1,000.

SAVANNAH, February 9.—Cotton easier; middlings 12¾c; net receipts 1,875 bales; exports to Great Britain 4,780; coast 511; sales 1,041.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 9.—Business was moderate with commission houses and slow with importers and jobbers. Cotton goods moved slowly at unchanged prices. Prints are quiet and sheetings less active. Hartel's prints are reduced 1c. Dress goods are in moderate request. Woolens ruled quiet. Fancy silks were largely sold at auction today at fair prices. Eight hundred cases linens and white goods will be sold at auction on Tuesday and Wednesday next.

Wool.

BOSTON, February 9.—Wool is quiet and unchanged. All kinds of domestic are in fair demand at steady prices. Holders, having confidence in the present market prices, are not urging sales at any concession.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—5 cars g hams, R. Owens & Co; 1 car flour, T. C. enslink; 7 do 1 stone, Laughlin & Co; 2 bxs butter, Brandon & P; 2 kegs butter, 2 bbls eggs, Voigt, M. & Co; 3 pkg, 50 bxs cheese, Voigt, M. & Co; 2 bxs, H. Bro; 2 bbls tallow, Head, C. & Co; 1 bag press, L. M. Rauer; 2 pkgs, 1 do butter, 1 do onions, Hunter & Co; 12 bxs butter, 1 A. Graff & Son; 3 bbls hides, 1 keg tallow, G. N. Hoffstott; 25 sks potatoes, W. J. Steel & Co; 11 sks kegs, Davis, C. & Co; 2 pkg wax, L. S. Layton; 2 bxs books, A. H. English; 30 sks flour, L. G. Graff & Co; 30 do, E. Fox & Co; 1 keg butter, Schmidt & Co; 1 sack forks, Lindsay & McCutcheon; 1 car tobacco, 1 car flour, Haworth & D; 25 cases tobacco, J. M. Sichel & Co; 25 do, T. J. Wallace; 1 car corn and oats, A. Bricker & Son; 103 spokes, T. Hare & Bro; 1 car hay, J. Rose; 150 oats, J. White & Son; 20 sks potatoes, Peabody, R. & Co; 3 bbls eggs, W. G. Garrison; 1 do, 1 do oats, J. H. Loh & Co; 3 do lard, 3 kegs do, S. S. Marvin & Co; 2 cars potatoes, P. Goodell; 1 do, C. A. Thayer; 1 do hay, Scott & G; 1 do, Fairman & H.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—10 pails tobacco, J

HOME NEWS.

The probabilities are that to-day we will have a rising, followed by falling barometer, south to east winds, and partly cloudy weather, with lower temperature.

Alleged Highway Robbery.

Michael Kearney, a not very wealthy looking chap, was last night complaining to officer Cotton, of the Union Depot police, that he had been attacked by two men on Liberty street, about ten o'clock, and robbed of $2—all the money that he had. He claimed that he was garroted.

Suggestion Meetings.

Republican suggestion meetings have been held and tickets suggested for Saturday's primaries, as follows:

Seventeenth Ward—Select Council—H. E Wainwright. Common Council—Joseph G. Wainwright and John Smith. Assessor—John Graitze. Assistant Assessors—J. H. Scott and J. C. Stewart. Reviser—J. H. Scott. School Directors—Charles North and C. F. Klopfer.

Fifteenth Ward—Select Council—J. J. Wainwright and John H. Kerr. Common Council—John B. Matthews and John Mills. School Directors—Louis Hoerr, John Orth and John G. Matthews. Assessor—John Wilkinson. Assistant Assessor—Philip Drum.

Sharpsburg—Burgess—H. J. Wright. Council—Dr. Wm. Collier, Peter Keil, Jr., N. G. Ayres, Robert M. Coyle, William Swindell and Peter Prager. School Directors—Thos. H. Gibson and Wm. H. Meyers. Assessor—Thos. Holmes. Assistant Assessors—Jno. L. Hays and Geo. Roach.

The Republican voters of the Seventh ward met in Alderman Butler's office last evening and drew up a petition to the Ward Executive Committee asking that a suggestion meeting be called for Friday evening, at the Franklin school house.

Wm. Robinson (colored), is suggested as a candidate for Common Council from the Eighth ward. In the report of the suggestion meeting in yesterday's issue, Mr. Robinson's name was omitted simply because it could not be obtained.

Death of an Old Citizen.

Mr. Matthew Kirkpatrick died on Tuesday, the 8th inst., in the eighty-fourth year of his age, at the house of his son-in-law, Robert L. Thompson, 120 Arch street, Allegheny. Mr. Kirkpatrick came with his wife to Pittsburgh from the county Donegal, Ireland, in 1818. He was employed for some years in the wholesale grocery house of Bailey & Laughlin, subsequently for several years with John D. Davis, on Water street. In 1831 to 1833 he was the trusted, and confidential wareh[ou]seman with John Dalzell & Co., at corner of Liberty and Irwin (now Seventh) streets. In 1834 he began business on his own account on Liberty street; not prosperous in this, he started some half a dozen drays. More recently he was for a time a contractor for street paving, but growing old and infirm he quit all active work, and has for several years, in much impaired health and strength, lived in the family of his son-in-law, Mr. Thompson, where in all his weakness and infirmities he has enjoyed the tender and assiduous care of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and their children. While in active life he exhibited great industry and energy. We have often thought of him that if he had had a better education he could not have failed to have become a prominent and successful merchant. Two sons, Henry and John, and two daughters, Mrs. Stewart, relict of the late David Stewart, and Mrs. Thompson, survive him. His long years of retirement have been generally free from pain or suffering. His final sickness was but for a few days, and at last this dear old patriarch, like the flickering lamp, went out of this life—passed from the gloom of earth to the paradise of Heaven.

His funeral will proceed from 120 Arch street, Allegheny, at 2 P. M. this day.

"PROFESSIONAL JURYMEN."

How They Did Get On, and How They Don't Get on Now.

For a long time it has been known that a certain class of Court House hangers-on who have a constitutional horror of physical or any other labor, have been in the habit of having their names on the venire of the petit juries constantly, thus becoming what are known as "professional jurymen." As the law governing the drawing of jurymen is well known, it has been a matter of much speculation to some to know just how the aforesaid "professionals" managed the affair. Actuated by a desire to satisfy the public upon this point, a GAZETTE reporter yesterday made some inquiries at the Sheriff's office touching the case. He was informed that under the former administration of that department it had been the custom to add a number of names of "professionals" to the drawn list, the persons whose names were added having the technical name of "talesmen." However, the gratifying information was also obtained that since Sheriff Fife assumed the reigns of government, the practice has been stopped. The statement was volunteered, also, that this change was due in a great measure to the row that 'Squire Ross raised over the matter.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Escaped From Sing-Sing" is certainly startling, stirring and sensational enough to please the most greedy sensationalist. It sets the gallery crazy, an amusing time tonight, and is by no means devoid of features capable of holding the interest and evoking the applause of the more mature. Dominick Murray is of course the pivot around which everything else revolves. He is ably seconded by the entire company, all of whom, it is worthy of special note, dress their parts as well as they act them. "Sing-Sing" again to-night.

Trimble's Varieties.

Mlle. D'Atallie has been here before, but her nightly exhibitions at Trimble's of the extraordinary strength with which she is endowed excites as much surprise and comment as when she first appeared in this city. Not one woman in a hundred thousand can hold a cannon upon her shoulders and keep it there while a charge is fired from it. This Mlle. D'Atallie does; and she is only one of the many attractions at Trimble's.

Library Hall.

The final performance of The Troubadours will be given on Friday evening of next week, at Library Hall, for the benefit of the Home for the Friendless.

RETRIBUTIVE JUSTICE.

The Prosecuted Become the Prosecutors.

In the Criminal Court proceedings, mention is made of the acquittal of Christopher Keisling, George Warren, Ferdinand Deitrich, Samuel Keisling, John Keisling, Nathan Keisling and G. Keisling, of charges of "forcible entry," "malicious mischief," and "entering a building with the intention of committing a felony." The defendants, John Kelly, Charles Grogan, Terrence Manly and John Doland, and they live in Collier township in a log house, with divisions marked out, in each of which reside a family. They are the tenants of Christopher Keisling. They alleged that Mr. Christopher Keisling, his sons and the other defendants, on the evening of Sunday, October 10th, last, broke into their house in their absence, smashed windows and tossed the furniture out. They called a number of witnesses, who testified that they saw the defendants leaving the house. John Kelly, Charles M'Grogan, Terrence Manley, Mrs. M'Grogan, Mrs. Manley and Mrs. Dolan, testified that they saw the defendants leave the house and run across a field, and that Deitrich had an ax in his hand. At the conclusion of the trial it became so evident to his Honor Judge Sterrett, that gross perjury had been committed, that he said that if he did not believe information would be made against certain parties he would order them to be retained under the jurisdiction of the Court. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty on every charge made against the defendants. Subsequently Mr. Christopher Keeling went before Alderman McMasters and charged the prosecutors John Kelley, Terrence Manley, Chas. M. Grogan and John Doland with having severally been guilty of willful and corrupt perjury. Warrants were issued and all the defendants except Kelley were arrested and committed to jail for a hearing in default of $2,000 bail.

"MT. WASHINGTON CHARLEY."

A Much Tried and Very Trying Chap.

It will be readily called to mind that a few weeks ago Charles Harbaugh was indicted for forgery, arson, perjury, and a few other offenses. On two or three charges he was acquitted after trial, and on the others *nolle prossequis* were allowed for one cause or another, the indictment for forgery being *nolle prossed* because the information charged him with "fraudulently making and uttering a written instrument," while the indictment was for "fraudulently altering" the same. After all the indictments were disposed of, and Charley had obtained his release, he was immediately arrested on a warrant issued by Alderman Burke and held in $500 bail on a charge of forgery. James McPhillamy who was also charged with the arson, became quite intimate with Harbaugh during the latter's imprisonment, and generously went his bail. More than this, he purchased a horse from Harbaugh, which had to be disposed of to meet the attorney's claims. Shortly after Harbaugh was out, he met McPhillamy and a friend of the latter's on Smithfield street, driving the horse. He asked McPhillamy if he would not lend him the horse to drive up home on the Mount, remarking he "felt so very sick." The horse was loaned whereupon H. took the rig over to Allegheny where he sold it for $100 to Mc. Phillamy's friend, and purchasing a trunk, he in company with a notorious Mt. Washington "way-ward sister" named Bowser, took passage for California. These facts were brought out in a suit that McPhillamy brought in Sharpsburg against the unsuspecting purchaser of the horse. It is only about a week since Harbaugh's wife died in one of the city hospitals from neglect and cruel treatment on the part of her husband. Besides these charges there is another one against the much tried and very "trying" Charley, that he has left without making any arrangements for the repayment of a loan of $300 obtained from a too trusting Grant street Attorney.

Marion Harland in her new cook book "Breakfast, Luncheon and Tea," recommends the use of Prepared or Self Raising Flour in preference to Cream of Tartar and Soda or Expensive Baking Powder.

Workingmen!

You can get Brownsville avenue tickets cashed at E. DeRoy's Loan Office, 153 Smithfield street, GAZETTE building.

REFORM SCHOOL SENSATION.

An Interesting Chapter Detailing the Peculiarities of the Contract System.

Mr. Swartzwelder Retires to Seek a More Congenial Case—A New Phase of the Investigation to be Developed Next Week—A Mother's Debt of Gratitude and How it Was Paid.

Yesterday morning the opening moments of the investigation were marked by the valedictory of Mr. M. Swartzwelder, who withdrew from the position of defendant's counsel. The smallest audience of the investigation listened to the explanation that Mr. Swartzwelder made of the course that he was taking. He said that he had suddenly been called to defend John A. Finney, who was about being tried in Elyria, Ohio. He would be succeeded by Mr. W. D. Moore. He asked Mr. Gill if it was proposed on the part of the prosecution to introduce any testimony, of a nature entirely new. Mr. Gill replied that he proposed to offer testimony in rebuttal, and in addition to avail himself of new testimony, of which he had any quantity. Continuing then, Mr. Swartzwelder said that in offering testimony for rebuttal the prosecution should be technically confined to testimony of a rebutting character. If it was proposed to introduce testimony of an entirely new nature for the purpose of strengthening their case in the prosecution, the new charges would have to be met by an additional defense, and the result would be equivalent to two investigations, which was a defiance of all known governing laws of investigations, judicial or otherwise. Leaving the consideration of questions pertaining to the investigation Mr. Swartzwelder said he owed it to himself to explain the circumstances of his connection with the investigation. He had not appeared in the case voluntarily he said, and his position had been very distasteful to him. When the Legislative Investigation began he was averse to appearing as counsel, and he was only induced to act as counsel in the case by the urgent solicitations of one of the managers, and of Mr. Avery, both of whom assured him that the prosecution would be conducted by a legal gentleman. This explanation he believed due to himself in justification of his appearance at all.

MR. SWARTZWELDER RETIRES.

Answering Mr. Swartzwelder's inquiries as to the course proposed to be followed by the prosecution in the future, Mr. Gill said that the prosecution had not closed their case. It was well understood when his side rested that they only did so to give the defense an opportunity to begin a statement of its side of the question. This they did because they did not want to use much of the time of the committee in that they would be hurried in hearing the story of the defendents. It was clearly understood when the prosecution rested that they reserved the right, when they resumed, to put in testimony until they were satisfied that they had made a complete presentation of their case.

To give both gentlemen a proper understanding of the future of the investigation, Mr. Thornton said that the committee had a right to open or to close the case at any time that they thought proper. It was proposed to give both sides every opportunity to fully present their respective sides of the issue, and when the committee were satisfied that there was a sufficiency of testimony the investigation would be stopped.

When Mr. Thornton finished his statement Mr. Swartzwelder prepared to make his formal adieux. The first to clasp his hand was Mr. Gill, and as the arms of the gentlemen oscilated in a hearty handshake Mr. Swartzwelder remarked that the occasion might be marked as a movement of theology toward the law.

Then Mr. Swartzwelder retired, and, as Mr. Moore had not made his appearance, Mr. James W. Boggs, a young member of the bar, who was formerly an officer of the Reform, assumed the charge of the defense, pending the arrival of the new counsel for Mr. Avery.

Then Charles Sanders, the first witness was called. He had been in the institution six years, four years of which time he was under the charge of Miss McClellan in the Boys' Home. The balance of the time he was in the main building, and was employed in the broom shop. He was well at last accounts, and he was never overtasked. He saw Mc-Elhany whip the boys Reddy, Larkey, Fowler and the Burke brothers, with a three and one-half foot whip for trying to escape. The whipping raised welts on the boys backs, but the witness did not see any blood. He saw Fowler severely whipped with a dog whip by Mr. Hunt; no blood was drawn, but the boy was marked by large red welts.

The average whipping, per day, in the Refuge, during the time the witness has been there, has been three-quarters of a stroke, that is, about one hundred and fifty-seven cases of whipping in a year. The assistant Superintendent denied that he ever kicked James Catlin on the ear. The witness corroborated the testimony of other witnesses for the defense regarding the food, discipline, moral tendency of the institution, &c. The witness would not for an emphasis say that that was furnished the inmates because the managers furnished the food to the institution. Here Mr. Plummer read the inmates bill of fare for a week in 1867, as published in the reports of the managers, and one item was baked beans. Witness said that he only knew of one instance of baked beans being served to the inmates.

LUXURIES IN SMALL DOSES.

In shape of luxuries the inmates were given oranges by the supply committee sometimes, but whether on the motion of the committee themselves, or not, the witness could not say. Since he has been in the Refuge; the witness has seen some of the Board of Managers in the institution at least once a week. As a body he saw the managers in the institution three or four times. He had seen the managers officially inspect the Refuge three times, during a period of sixteen months. The supply committee went about in the Refuge about once a month. The Industrial Committee, who had charge of the shops might have visited the Refuge many times without the knowledge of the witness, as he did not know the individual members of the committee.

Mr. Hunt had whipped the witness until he felt good he said. The witness never saw boys whipped in the shop; it was McElhany's custom to take the boys in the clothes room to punish them in seclusion. He did not see Albert Swinehart knocked down, but he saw a large lump on his forehead after it was reported that Albert had been knocked down by contractor Weaver. He never saw Mr. Avery abuse any of the boys. Sander thought the Refuge had improved his moral character. Answering Mr. Gill witness said that he knew Eli Wyse, and he knew that something to eat, that he was confined in the lock-up; but he did not know how long he was so imprisoned. Witness did not believe that any boy could have his feet frozen in his room, as the halls, as well as beds and rooms were heated with steam, unless the windows were taken out of the room. Thought some of the steam pipes were broken; the rooms, nor lock-up, were never cold because there were steam pipes on both sides of the hall. The lock-ups only differed from the other rooms in having double doors and iron-grated windows. Charles volunteered his testimony. When inmates attained the highest grade for good behavior they were, as soon as possible, provided with places on the outside of the Refuge. It was always a great object with the boys to attain the highest grade.

In cross-examination Mr. Gill said that this witness was one whose name had been given to the prosecution by Mr. James Jackson, as that of a boy who had been very severely whipped. Charles swore that the whipping referred to was administered by Mr. Hunt, but that only six lashes were given him, and he did not think the punishment very severe or cruel. The five boys who were whipped by McElhaney, for trying to escape, were whipped with their coats and shirts off. During the time that Sander was in the Refuge he saw but ten or fifteen cases of whipping, though there was a great deal of whipping that he did not see, and the very severe whipping was done in the closets.

HUNT'S UNIQUE METHOD OF WHIPPING.

A. W. Hunt, the Assistent Superintendent, has been in the Refuge since 1874. When he first entered he was yard officer. The nature of the treatment of the boys under his control was of uniform kindness. He knew by observation that Mr. Avery was always kind to the boys. During his experience there never has been a case of undue punishment, and the offenses for which the boys were punished were lying, wilful bad work, and secret bad practies. After repeated reports of bad work, and several admonitions being given to the boys, they were whipped, but not cruelly. His whips were respectively thirty-three and forty-two inches in length. He used the longest whip but four times, and he never gave any boy more than nine lashes, and he never drew the blood, though after a whipping the boys had red marks upon their flesh for a few hours. On one occasion he cut the skin of one of the boys, but he did not think that the wound was at all a serious one. In passing an outhouse on one occasion he heard Remenschneider say that he would cut that fellow's — heart out, and that that was the knife he would do it with. Mr. Hunt took the knife away from him, sent him to the clothes room, and lashed him five times with his riding whip on the bare skin. The boy's back was marked with red welts, but the skin was not abraded, and no blood was drawn.

Mr. Hunt said the statement that he had whipped boys for three minutes without stopping was absurd. The way the whipping was done was like this:

The boy was taken to the closet.

The officer drew the whip and hit him a wipe.

Then the officer would pause and say, "Now, Henry, it makes my heart bleed to whip you. Why can't you be good?"

Then the officer would hit him another lick.

And again would say, "Don't you see how this necessity to punish you lacerates my sensitive spirit."

Then the officer would give the boy another lick.

Again the sufferer would be soothed with something like this: "My dear Henry, your transgressions are very painful to me, and every blow I give you wounds myself."

He had seen gentlemen of the Board of Managers, particularly Messrs. Phillips Yeager and Gillespie, very frequently in the shops, talking to the boys, and examining into things. Aside from these gentlemen, the visits of the other members of the Board of Managers were infrequent. The roll of honor, from which boys were selected from for outside employment, was abolished. The witness did not know that the Board of Managers had violated the rule, under which the roll of honor was established, in taking boy's out of the Refuge through favoritism, and before they had attained the highest grade for good behavior. Mr. Plummer, here, asked the witness if, in his opinion, the Board of Managers had discharged its duties faithfully toward the institution, and the witness replied that that was water in which he could not swim. When the roll of honor was abolished there was at least six boys entitled to a discharge, under the rule of grades that had obtained up to that time. Two of those boys are still in the institution, friendless, and likely to remain because they have no friends to take them out. Boys who have attained a position that should entitle them to a discharge are in care of the Indenture Committee, so far as their future is concerned.

A MOTHER'S GRATITUDE.

At this time the witness was allowed to retire to attend to his duties, and pending his cross-examination, Mary Sauders, the mother of the first witness sworn yesterday, was sworn. She said that her son had been very fond of gay and showy clothes and company, and as she was not able to control him, and after repeated trials she sent him to the Refuge. Her boy was discharged last May, and his love for Miss McClellan almost equaled that for his mother. Charles also had a great deal of reverence for Mr. Avery, and his mother thought that during his term in the Refuge he had been severe whipping, but for. Since his return home in May he has behavior has been exemplary, and the witness thought that the improvement that had been made in him was almost inestimable. The testimony of the witness was also volunteered voluntarily, and partly as payment of the debt of gratitude which she believed she owed to Mr. Avery, and to his assistants. In cross-examination the mother said that her boy was not vicious, and Mr. Gill said if he was not a bad boy when he was sent to the Refuge, his mother was guilty and his father culpable. When she sent him to the refuge Charles was only ten years old, but the mother said that she could not control him. Now he was seventeen years of age, the witness said, and she could control him.

Miss Ella Pease, a niece of Mr. Avery, and a very delicate looking lady, has been seven years in the Refuge, and at present she has charge of the boys' department and the boys' hall. While she has been in the Refuge she had never heard of a severe whipping, she testified. Her school room is just above the shops, and if there had been any severe whippings there she would have heard their cries. She had heard Mr. Avery talk favorably upon investigation the alarm was found to be a false one. Her charges were all small boys. She had punished boys with a whip less than thirty inches long. She had never whipped a boy violently. She had seen Mr. Avery whip inmates, but she could not estimate the number of times that she had seen him use the whip. Mr. Sander was so punished by the Superintendent. Miss Pease corroborated the testimony of the other witnesses upon the questions of the kind disposition of Mr. Avery and Miss McCoy, and upon the matters of food, discipline, moral tendency of the Refuge, &c.

In cross-examination the witness testified that she had called upon a Mrs. Day, but she thought she had not asked her (Mrs. Day) upon which side she (Mrs. Day) was going to testify. The witness warmed up very much when asked if Lizzie Burns had been whipped by Miss McCoy, as the girl had said she had been, and the matron's report was such a whipping had ever occurred. She also swore that Annie Vanderkist had never been severely whipped. She said that Annie was notorious, and the talk about her was notorious, but witness did not know that Annie had ever been handcuffed, or confined in the lock-up, or in any other room, and in fact, she said, of her own knowledge, she knew nothing about Annie.

An adjournment was taken at this time for dinner.

HOW THE CONTRACT SYSTEM OPERATES.

More than two hundred spectators listened to the testimony in the afternoon. W. D. Moore, Esq., appeared during recess, and assumed the position vacated by Mr. Swartzwelder. During the balance of the session Mr. Boggs assisted in the examination of witnesses.

A. D. Ross, clerk of the Executive Committee of the Board of Managers, was the first witness sworn after recess. He had been employed by the Board since 1871. Indirectly he was brought into contact with the boys and inmates. It was in evidence in his business to enquire of indentured inmates the sort of treatment they received in the Refuge. George Trax was the only boy who complained of being ill-treated. He was severely whipped by Mr. McElhany. Through conversation with his mother witness became very well acquainted with the character of Eli Wyse, and he thought him a bad and unprincipled boy. Wyse had represented to the witness, before he was sent to the Refuge the second time, that he had always been well treated in the institution. Wyse had complained to the witness that he was sent to the Refuge, and the Board of Managers, at one time, seriously considered the propriety of turning him out.

Answering Mr. Thornton, Mr. Ross said he received $1,500 as Clerk of the Executive Committee, and $600 per year as Clerk of the Treasurer.

In cross-examination Mr. Ross said he knew all about the business of the Board, including the contract system, under which the boys work. The Weaver whip contract witness had not seen as it was not submitted to by the Board. Weaver & Co. paid $100 per month to the institution for the use of the boys that they employed. The contract with Weaver was made by the Committee on Industries. Under the original contract Weaver paid $600 per quarter, for the use of fifty boys. Weaver & Co. have left the institution, but old Mr. Weaver, on his own hook, had been times the business. The witness thought that Mr. Weaver did not receive the services of as many boys for fifteen months in the Refuge as he had for $600 per quarter. The arrangement with the elder Weaver was only temporary. Mrs. Day, formerly Miss Andrews, and a teacher in the Refuge, spoken to Ross about a severe whipping that Lizzie Burns had received in the Refuge. Mr. Moore objected to testimony of this kind being taken, and Mr. Gill rejoined that he wanted to prove that the Board of Managers were cognizant that Lizzie Burns had been cruelly whipped. The witness could not say that Eli Wyse had been cruelly treated during his last term. Mr. Ross said the case of Lizzie Burns had not been reported to the Board, and it was not customary to report punishments to the Board. The witness did not know who originated the contract system. A majority of the Board was opposed to the contract system, but as they were too poor to build shops they were obliged to encourage it.

THE BOYS TASKED BY THE CONTRACTORS.

Assistant Superintendent Hunt was recalled for cross examination. He had never heard from an inmate or an officer that Mc-Elhany had broken a boy's ribs with a kick. He thought the boys themselves would be better generally, though there were individual cases where they were made worse. The boys who were not improved were inherently bad. Boys who did not complete their tasks were not whipped. They were reported by the contractors, but the witness thought the boys were never overtasked. The boys worked about seven hours daily The boys spent about three hours per day in school, about an hour and a half before breakfast in work and about the same time after they finished their daily work. The contractor fixed the tasks for the boys to perform, and it was the business of the witness to see that the boys performed their tasks. The contractor had never attempted to bribe the witness. The Board of Managers, collectively or individually, had never visited the shops of the witness since he had been in the Refuge. He could not say whether the boys coffee was good or bad, as he had never drank enough of it to know. As a general rule the boys were allowed butter for their bread three times a week. The witness never saw a tainted piece of meat since he has been in the house. Generally the meat though of a good appearance, was of that kind which would be boiled for soup. Witness had never whipped a boy in the presence of a director. Mr. Avery had given witness authority to whip the boys, and when he gave his orders the Superintendent said, "don't whip the boys on the face" Mr. Avery had at various times advanced sums of money to advance the musical education of the boys who developed a musical talent.

Answering Mr. Thornton, witness said that the boys were not paid for playing on the outside; their playing was a work of charity.

In cross-examination witness said that he had about ten boys to teach, and their character was better than that of the other boys in the institution. Including the drum corps the band finally grew to the number of twenty-four members.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS TO BE INVESTIGATED.

This was the last witness examined, and just before adjournment Mr. Plummer announced that, in all probability, the case for the defense would be closed to-morrow forenoon. After that he would be constrained to ask Mr. Gill to limit his testimony to evidence of a rebutting nature. So far as the committee were concerned they would be ready to take the case immediately after Mr. Avery made his statement. The chairman thought the balance of this week and the first part of next week would consumed in closing up the present investigation, as the defense would probably want an opportunity to reply to the additional evidence on the part of the prosecution, and the committee proposed to examine a few witnesses that they would call themselves. In this latter examination Mr. Plummer thought that there would be no need of counsel on either side. It was necessary to finish the present examination as speedily as possible because it was the intention of the committee to devote a week to the investigation of the management of the Board of Directors, and as their time was limited it behooved them to press on with as much expedition as possible. The committee would not be satisfied that they had discharged the trust reposed in them until they had thoroughly examined into every charge that had been spoken to them touching the governing power under which the Reform School had hitherto existed. Then the committee adjourned until this morning at 9 o'clock.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

A Scheme to Catch Knaves and Burglars—Monthly Reports—Suspensions.

The Fire Commission held a regular monthly meeting last night in Municipal Hall. The members present were Messrs. Jones, Torley, Pender, Pitcairn, McIlroy and President Wilson.

Chief Engineer McIlroy reported fourteen fires and alarms last month, causing an aggregate loss of $3,150. He recommended the adoption and use of Prunty's Automatic Relief Valve on all engines, its practicability and efficiency having been thoroughly demonstrated by actual use. The report was received and filed. The valve was adopted and the matter of its purchase referred to the Committee on Apparatus.

Secretary Case presented the following communication from the President of the Central District Printing and Telegraph Company.

To the Board of Fire Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: We respectfully ask the privilege of extending our burglar telegraph circuits to the Fire Alarm Telegraph room, and the further privilege of using your operators to notify the police when their services are required at certain points where we may have connection. It would not interfere with the duties of the operators, and would materially aid the police in the thorough government of the city. The plan is to have signals sent in that would register, and the operator would simply be required to notify the police in the office below. Of course all the arrangements will be made complete, so as to cause no interference nor take any of the time of the operator which may be required for his legitimate duties. If favorable action is taken on this petition may we ask that it be in such form as to justify us in the expense which will attend the construction of the line, &c.

Yours, Very Respectfully,

T. B. A. DAVID, President.

To the letter was attached the written approval of Mayor McCarthy and Chief of Police Hartzell.

The latter stated that he thought the arrangement would result beneficially, and be of material service in the police business. Superintendent Fullwood explained that it is the object of the company represented by the petitioner to connect all the banking institutions of the city by telegraph with the Fire Alarm office. In case a rogue presents himself at a bank with a forged check during business hours, or in the event of a burglarious demonstration after night, it is only necessary for the officer or watchman to draw a slide, which is hidden from view, and instantly the register in the Fire Alarm office indicates the bank at which the services of the police are needed. The signal can be sent in, without attracting attention, while a knave may be standing at his counter. The whole affair, as such an arrangement as the one indicated has existed for a long time between the First National Bank and the Fire Alarm office but it was never used to the detriment of the public, and the petitioner was granted, the Commission at once recognizing the utility of the arrangement.

The Committee on Complaints reported the following suspensions: Frank Moore, of Engine Co. No. 10, insubordination, four months; Wm. Beck, No. 3, violation of article 12, four months; John Fowler, Foreman of No. 10, neglect of duty and drinking while on duty, sixty days. The suspensions were all approved.

A number of bills were approved and the Commission adjourned.

A MYSTERIOUS CASE.

A Probably Fatal Case of Poisoning—The Danger of Accepting Gifts of Edibles.

Another case of poisoning from eating pie containing arsenic has transpired, the victim in this case being a resident of Allegheny. Mrs. Robert S. Wilson, a lady whose husband is an engineer, running between this city and New Orleans, occupies two rooms in the rear of W. C. Coffin's trimming store, No. 65 Federal street, Allegheny, being generally alone during her husband's absence, except when some of the children call upon her.

She had been absent from the city for a few days visiting a sick sister who resides in West Virginia, and returned about eleven o'clock Tuesday forenoon. After she reached the door of her rooms, and was about to enter, a boy about twelve years old came along the hall, and approaching her tendered her a small package, saying that his mother had sent her some pie to eat, thinking that she would be tired and hungry after her trip. Mrs. Wilson took the package and laid it upon the table, asking the boy to come in, as she did not know him, and she desired to thank him for her thoughtful and considerate friend. Turning to see if he had complied with her request, she was surprised to find that he was gone. However, she presently opened the package and found its contents to be a quarter of a mince pie and a piece of apple pudding freshly baked. They looked so inviting and palatable, and not dreaming that the latter contained, she ate all of the pudding and part of the pie—throwing what remained of the latter in the fire. No sooner had she partaken of the delicacies than a fearful griping pain was felt, and soon after she became deathly sick and frothed at the mouth. Fearing that she was poisoned, she immediately called for assistance from up stairs, and in the meantime took a large quantity of table salt dissolved in water, as an emetic. Dr. McCoy was summoned, and when he arrived the lady was writhing in the greatest agony. He at once administered opiates and gave it as his opinion that the presence of mind of the lady in taking the dose of salt, by which she was made to vomit, saved her life. The doctor also stated that the pie and pudding contained a quantity of poison sufficient to kill six persons. It is doubtful whether or not Mrs. Wilson will entirely recover, as the physician is afraid of inflammation setting in. Her husband was telegraphed for and probably arrived last night.

The mystery about the case is as to who committed the deed, and what were the actuating motives. Mrs. Wilson states that about a week before she left on her visit to her sister, a strange man called upon her and warned her to beware of all packages that might be sent to her; to not even receive any parcel from anybody, as harm was intended her. She considered the man crazy and ordered him from her presence. He went away reiterating his warning. She also says that a few days ago, she found an anonymous note under her door, warning her not to take any parcels which might be tendered her. These warnings were all mysterious to her, and when the boy presented himself the recollection of them did not come to her mind.

As the lady herself has no idea who the criminal or criminals are, it is difficult to obtain a clue. Nevertheless, the officers are using every endeavor to discover them.

Auction Sale of Valuable Stocks and Real Estate.

At Thomas F. Stewart's sale rooms, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, Friday evening, 11th inst., at 7:30 o'clock.

45 shares Odd Fellows' Savings Bank.
25 shares Armenia Insurance Co.
25 shares Enterprise Savings Bank.
8 shares M. & M. National Bank.
10 shares Union Insurance Company.
9 shares Improvement Trust Company.
30 shares Arsenal Bank.
490 shares Castle Shannon Railroad.
10 shares Boatman's Insurance Company.

REAL ESTATE.

The Adams Express Building on Fifth avenue, with lot 29 feet 3 inches front by 120 feet deep.

Also, 10 room brick dwelling No. 243 Allegheny avenue, with all modern improvements, and lot 24x140 feet. THOS. F. STEWART, Auctioneer.

Attention!

Glass House and Rolling Mill Managers, and all others using Hickory Brooms; We have one hundred dozen of prime Hickory Brooms in stock, which we will sell very low, in quantities to suit purchasers, at

J. D. THOMPSON & CO.'S,
176 and 178 Wood street.

HOMŒOPATHIC
Medicines and Publications.

The only place to get reliable and pure Homœopathic Preparations is at George W Backofen's, No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Wm. Stuart bankrupt. Order made for the sale of certain real estate, discharged of liens.

Harbaugh, Mathias & Owens, bankrupts. The exceptions to the confirmation of Register's report having been withdrawn the report was confirmed absolutely, and assignee directed to make a conveyance to Mrs. Roxa Harbaugh, as recommended in the report.

Charles Steeley, bankrupt. Assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate confirmed absolutely.

John M. Faas, bankrupt. Argument had on assignee's petition for the sale of real estate. Decision of Court reserved.

Blackmore & Nelson, bankrupts. The argument on rule on assignee to show cause why the injunction against the First National Bank of Brownsville should not be dissolved was continued without day.

Amos Belcher, bankrupt. Petition for discharge granted.

J. W. Yost, bankrupt, Erie county. The choice of Chas. E. Lovett as assignee approved.

Frederick Zillhove bankrupt, Venango county. Choice of J. D. Chadwick, as assignee approved.

Omert & Hoffield, brought suit against the steamer "Belle McGowan" for supplies furnished. Summons issued.

Jno. W. Kise, of Danville, Montour county, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Overton.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(Before Judges Stowe and Collier.)

Oliver Reed and Amos Ewing, partners as Reed & Ewing vs Wray & McElhany. Taken up, but jury withdrawn and case continued.

Robert B. Hosick vs. Mrs. Evaline Murray, Frederick Brinker, John Float, Sr., and John Float. On trial. Action on a contract.

Trial List for To-day.

Ott, use, vs. Stupy et al.
Dungan vs. Cole & Irwin.
Barney et al. vs. Stewart.
Clark vs. The West Penn Railroad Comp'y.
Williamson vs. Myers.
Peckert et al. vs. Stewart.
Marshall vs. Watson.
Paul vs. Welk et al, (2).
Field et al. vs. Mulholland.
Bradford et al. vs. Hare et al.
Wirts et al. vs. The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company.
Schell et al. vs. Stein.
Edmunson vs. Welsh.
Executor of Irwin vs. City of Pittsburgh.
Rice et al. vs. Mellon et al.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(Before Judges Kirkpatrick and White.)

John J. Albert vs. Joseph Marks; reported yesterday. Verdict for plaintiff for seventy dollars.

Wm. Dore vs. S. M. Brinton; previously reported. Still on trial.

Mary A. McGuire vs. Dr. A. G. Walter. A verdict was rendered against the defendant some time ago, and a new trial has been granted.

M. & M. National Bank vs. W. H. Mechling, James Littell and R. J. Powers. It being alleged in the affidavit that at the time the recognizance sued on was entered in the office of the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, no judgment had been entered in this Court, the Court declined to pass on the merits of the case, and the rule for judgment was discharged, with permission to either party to call the case up for trial when the difficulty shall have been removed.

Patrick Kearns vs. Wm. Dunlap, J. McMullen, Wm. King and Owen Cavanaugh. Action for damages for trespass *et al armis*. On trial.

Trial List for To-Day.

Devinney vs. Aughinbaugh et al.
Ward et ux. vs. Miller.
Cramer vs. May.
Clark vs. Miller.
McIntosh & Phillips vs. Wrighter.
Barr vs. The Allegheny Trust Company.
Monahan & Butz vs. Dietrich, owner &c (3)
The Mutual R. & L. Association of Allegheny vs. Gray et al.
Connell vs. Blue.
Jae vs. Einstein & Co.

Orphans' Court.

(Before Judge Hawkins.)

The argument list was resumed.

Estate of Nancy Gross, deceased. Report of sale by Magdalen of real estate of minors presented and confirmed.

Jamess and Ellen White, minors. Bond of guardian presented and approved.

Chas. Reisenger, minor. Samuel P. Lowrie appointed guardian.

George Schadel, minor. Conrad Spiedel appointed guardian; bond filed and approved.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Sterrett.)

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of C. S. Black, indicted for malicious mischief, under the livery act. John McNulty was prosecutor.

George Warren, et al., indicted for forcible entry and malicious mischief, were acquitted, the costs to be divided between defendants and the prosecutors, John Dolan, Chas. McGrogan, Terrence Manly, and John Kelly.

Zadock Street, indicted for larraitry, on oath of J. Foisiner, a butcher.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of H. L. Magraw, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, on oath of Alexander Gibson. There was no cause of action, there being no felonious intent.

Jno. W. Kise, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, was acquitted.

Christopher Keisling et al., indicted for forcible entry, malicious mischief and entering a building with intent to commit a felony, were acquitted.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.
Garrison Mundy,
John H. Cummings,
John Parker,
Eliza Bell,
Stephen Dyer,
Thos. H. Devereaux,
Robert M. Elliott,
Robert Coner,
James McCoy,
George Kochler,
John Irwin,
Thomas Framter,
J. D. Vierheller et al.
J. J. Albert et al.
Adam Cosgrave,
Robert Gracey,
R. M. Sibbett, 2

Court Brevities.

IT IS understood that Joseph Flemm prefers to trust to the Board of Pardons instead of asking for a new trial, which his attorney's wish to apply for.

A WEEK or two ago, it will be remembered, the Common Pleas Court No. 1, at the suggestion of the Attorney General, granted a writ of *quo warranto* on John J. Walker, requiring him to show by what authority he holds the office of Alderman or Justice of the Peace of Wilkins township. The respondent was elected an Alderman of the Thirty-seventh ward, and when it was declared out of the city, it is claimed, Mr. Walker's office ceased to exist. The respondent filed an answer through Messrs. Hampton & Dalzell, and J. C. Taylor, on behalf of the relator, has filed a demurrer to the answer. The demurrer claims that the answer admits the main points charged, and shows no authority in respondent to hold the office of Alderman or Justice of the Peace in Wilkins township or elsewhere. The case will be heard soon.

Reform and Democrats

I tell you that the House of Refuge is an extensive Building There is a solid stone wall twenty feet high I had no eyedea of the Magnitude of the Building it is as large as a Small Village they are from four to five Hundred Sells four storeys and a half High they look to be very comfortable Little rooms, they are about eight by ten They have A School Room at least one Hundred and fifty feet long containing two or three hundred Desks Devided into two or three Departments by Folding Doors There is a very Comfortable Room there they have a Reading Room in this room there is About a Thousand Guns. the Boys Drill which is a fine exercise they have a fine Library and Magicons of every Kind Conchers and so forth which is no two cent Amusement I visited the whip Factory I Tell you they make whips by